

MASON'S
DELICIOUS
O.K.
SAUCE.

Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

Managing Director



N. LAZARUS.
HONG KONG'S ONLY EYE OPTICIAN
(Established Over Forty Years)
Manager: - ALFRED A. COOPER, M.B.A.S.
Registered Optician by the Canadian
Govt. Exam.
(Personal Attention).

No. 21,966 號陸拾陸百玖仟壹萬式第 日陸廿月拾辰戊 HONG KONG. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7th, 1928. 伍拜禮 日柒月式拾年八廿百九仟壹英 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1	No. 2	O		No. 8	No. 13	No. 14	E		O		No. 22	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon Dep.	6.40	8.05	8.50	9.08	9.15	10.00	10.10	1.15	1.25	2.30	2.40	3.45	3.55	4.50	5.00	7.56
Yauwahi Dep.	6.49	—	—	—	9.25	10.08	10.19	1.23	—	2.41	—	4.38	4.48	7.44	—	—
Shatin ...Dep.	7.01	—	—	—	9.30	10.20	10.30	1.38	—	2.53	—	4.50	5.00	7.56	—	—
Taipo ...Dep.	7.15	—	—	—	9.53	10.33	10.43	1.49	—	3.08	—	5.04	6.18	8.09	—	—
Taipo Market Dep.	7.30	—	—	—	9.58	10.37	10.47	1.58	—	3.10	—	5.09	6.17	8.18	—	—
Fanning Dep.	7.30	—	—	—	10.10	10.47	10.57	2.05	—	3.20	—	5.18	6.27	8.33	—	—
Shuang Shan ...Dep.	7.35	9.07	9.45	10.15	10.52	1.02	2.07	—	3.25	3.34	5.23	6.32	8.27	—	—	—
Shuang shan ...Arr.	7.41	8.45	9.13	9.51	10.21	10.53	1.08	2.13	3.05	3.31	3.30	5.39	6.38	8.33	—	—
Canton ...Arr.	—	12.05	—	—	—	5.48	—	—	6.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XMAS & NEW YEAR HAMPERS

We beg to notify Customers that Assorted Hampers suitable for the Festive Season may be obtained from us at the following Reduced Rates:-

No. 1 HAMPER—\$38.

- 1 Qt. Moot & Chandon Dry Imperial Champagne.
1 Pt. Blackberry Brandy.
1 Pt. D.O.M.
1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy.
2 Qts. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky.
- 1 Qt. Superb Tawny Port.
2 Qts. St. Julien Claret.
1 Qt. Old Brown Sherry, Black Seal.
1 Qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gin.
1 Qt. Burgundy, Burgoyne's.
1 Pinal Pomeranzen Bitters.

No. 2 HAMPER—\$34.

- 1 Qt. Guilleminet Champagne.
1 Pt. D.O.M.
1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy.
1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy.
2 Qts. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky.
- 2 Qts. Tawny Dry Port.
2 Qts. St. Julien Claret.
1 Qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gin.
1 Qt. Vino da Porto Sherry.
1 Pinal Pomeranzen Bitters.

No. 3 HAMPER—\$30.

- 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy.
1 Pt. Peppermint G.F.
1 Pt. D.O.M.
2 Qts. Superior Rich Old Port.
2 Qts. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky.
- 1 Qt. Enggrand's XXX Brandy.
1 Qt. Amontillado Sherry.
1 Qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gin.
2 Qts. Medoc Claret.
1 Pinal Pomeranzen Bitters.

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

TEL. C. No. 135.

HONG KONG.



GLAXO builds firm flesh, plenty of strong bone, and a sound constitution. It contains nothing whatever to harm baby or cause him pain. That is why if baby is fed on Glaxo he will progress steadily day by day into happy childhood. Give your Baby Glaxo—the food doctors recommend and give to their own babies—the food that has successfully reared the children of 5 Royal Nurseries. It will make yours a bonnie Baby too.

Glaxo
The Vitamin Milk-Food

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

W. R. LOXLEY & CO., SOLE AGENTS

Have a glass of
ASAHI BEER

It cheers & invigorates



Sole Agents:-
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.
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NEXT
SUNDAY

HATS, GOWNS
& NOVELTIES.



"Felix."

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HONG KONG.

TEL. C. 6294

Money and Markets

HONG KONG FOOD MARKET.

Business done in Hong Kong yesterday in rice, sugar and other foodstuffs included the following transactions:-

Rice.	Per Picul.
Red Flying Horse White	
Long Rice, 316 bags	\$8.28
Green Flying Horse White	
Long Rice, 168 bags	\$8.11
Red Ling White Siam Rice,	
48 bags	7.23
Green Ling White Siam	
Rice, 136 bags	7.11
Wheel White Siam Rice, 129	
bags	7.33
Green Seal White Broken	
Rice, 54 bags	4.39
White Brewer Rice, 179 bags	6.33
Blue Bats, White Long Rice,	
600 bags	7.18
Red Fowls, White Siam Rice,	
306 bags	7.07
Red Seal No. 1 White Siam	
230 bags	4.98

Sugar.	Per Picul.
Fine Granulated sugar, 100	
bags	\$9.40
Granulated sugar, 200 bags	
No. 30 Coarse powdered	
sugar, 200 bags	6.73
No. 24 Coarse powdered	
sugar, 1,000 bags	7.18
No. 21 Coarse powdered	
sugar, 400 bags	7.14
No. 24 Coarse powdered	
sugar, 200 bags	7.20
No. 24 Coarse powdered	
sugar, 100 bags	7.15
No. 24 Coarse powdered	
sugar, 500 bags	7.18
No. 21 Coarse powdered	
sugar, 600 bags	7.30
No. 21 Coarse powdered	
sugar, 200 bags	7.25

Miscellaneous.	
Red tea, 80 bags at \$22.00 per bag	
Red Melon Seeds, 50 bags at \$27.00 per bag	
Tai Rin Groundnut, 100 bags at \$11.00 per bag	
Newchang Red Bean, 44 bags at \$31.00 per picul.	

CANTON COTTON YARN.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

CANTON, Dec. 6th.
A telegram was received from Shanghai, stating that the price of fine yarn had increased by 2 taels per bale, while the others had also shown an upward tendency. Canton dealers increased their prices on receipt of this wire.

The following were the quotations in Canton cotton yarn market:-

No.	Five Sons	Per bale.
No. 42	Five Sons	\$352.00
No. 40	Foon Heo	\$322.00
No. 38	Butterfly	\$288.00
No. 36	Pine Deer	\$258.00
No. 34	Double Horse	\$248.00
No. 32	Golden City	\$237.00
No. 30	Globe	\$227.00
No. 28	Double Horse	\$217.00
No. 26	Double Elephant	\$207.00
No. 24	Tram Cars	\$197.00
No. 22	Shepherds	\$187.00
No. 20	Three Stars	\$177.00
No. 18	Globe	\$167.00
No. 16	Fui Kwai	\$157.00
No. 14	Golden City	\$147.00
No. 12	Peacock	\$137.00
No. 10	Tram Cars	\$127.00
No. 8	Aeroplane	\$117.00
No. 6	Sailing Vessel	\$107.00
No. 4	Golden City	\$97.00
No. 2	Peacock	\$87.00
No. 1	Lotus Bee	\$77.00
No. 1	Five Lion	\$67.00
No. 1	Lion No. 2	\$57.00
No. 1	Hut How	\$47.00

CANTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

CANTON, Dec. 6th.	
Water Works	\$3.20
Electric Power Co.	5.00
Canton-Hankow Railway	0.49
The Sun Co.	6.50
Sincere Co.	9.20
Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co.	4.05
Canton Tramways	1.83
China Merchants S.S. Navigation Co.	6.45
Central Bank	4.50

CANTON MARKET REPORTS.

Quotations in Canton market yesterday in rice, sugar and flour were as follow:-

Rice.	Per Picul.
Green Double Arrow White	
Rice	\$9.70
Green O. White Long Rice	9.90
Red Seal White Annam Rice	9.75
Red O. White Rice	9.30
Green Flower Pot	2.95
Green Lion White Rice	9.90
Green Seal White Rice	9.55
Blue Seal White Brewer Rice	6.58
Red Seal White Brewer Rice	4.48
Chai Mi Native White Rice	11.10
See Mui Native White Rice	10.70

Sugar.	Per Picul.
No. 2 coarse powdered sugar	\$8.00
No. 3 Do.	7.60
No. 2 Do.	7.70
No. 1 Granulated sugar	9.30
No. 1 Fine Granulated sugar	10.10
Spring Native Candy	10.10
Wan Lie Fine sugar	9.80
(Continued at foot of next column.)	

AMERICA AND KWANG-TUNG SILK.

COMPLAINTS AS TO QUALITY AND JAPANESE RIVALRY.

A big proportion of the silk produced in Kwangtung is usually shipped to America, but this year the demand has slackened. The American buyers have been saying that the quality of the silk has not been up to standard and is no use for their purposes.

A report by the Canton silk exporters states that during November the exports of silk were 1,372 bags less than in October. In November, 2,735 bags were exported; 1,888 bags to U.S.A. and 1,507 bags to France.

Last week, the raw silk market in U.S.A. was quiet, owing to a large shipment of silk having arrived from Japan. The buyers expected the price to fall and were afraid to purchase in the present market. The sellers refused to reduce their prices so very little business was done.

The closing quotations in U.S.A. silk market were as follow:-

Japanese silk.	Per picul.
First class silk	\$1.377
Best extra class	1.358
Extra class silk	1.280
Italian silk.	
Extra class silk	1.368
Chinese silk.	
Three dancing girls	1.342
Kwangtung:	
14, 16 silk	1.111

PHILIPPINE SUGAR.

PROTECTING SMALL GROWERS.

MANILA, Dec. 1st.
A new scheme of sugar production, providing both for small tract ownership and for group production, has been advanced by Rafael Alunan, Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

By this plan the Philippine Government would set aside a large tract of land for a partnership arrangement between a corporation and small farmers. Present land laws in the islands prevent any such tract being owned by a corporation, the holding of a single company being restricted to 1,042 hectares.

The corporation would, by this arrangement, use its full quota of land for its sugar plant, buildings, experimental tract, and so on. All the rest of the land would be taken up by the farmers, who might be financed and supervised by the corporation. Crops other than sugar might of course be produced.

"Some persons are much exercised," comments the Manila Times, "over what they consider danger that the lands of the Philippines will be grabbed up by large corporations. In this connection there is much needless alarm."

Mr. Alunan's plan is based upon the known fact that capital can be obtained for agricultural development under conditions leaving the lands in the hands of local farmers. Mr. Alunan has in mind corporations interested in farm products, not farms; in crops, not lands. He knows that there are such corporations, or the capital to form them."

HOW THE BOYCOTT WORKS.

BRITISH GOODS SEIZED IN SHANGHAI.

A more than usually bad example of the workings of the Anti-Japanese boycott has been brought to the notice of the North China Daily News. The agent in Shanghai of a Yorkshire firm recently sold a consignment of yarn to a foreign dealer who represented a Chinese manufacturer established just outside the Settlement. As the cargo was being transported to its destination at the mill it was stopped by boycott pickets. Now by an accident an employee of the Yorkshire manufacturer, who also has dealings with Japan, had stuck upon one bale a label bearing a picture of the Rising Sun, with some Japanese characters in the margin, these labels being used for cargo that goes to Japan. The pickets immediately declared that the yarn was Japanese produce and seized the whole consignment. They still retain it. All possible representations have been made, bills of lading and Customs passes shown in proof of the origin of the yarn, but the pickets hold on to their booty. Probably they do not care two straws where the yarn came from. Cargo they have got and a fine must be paid them for its recovery, or it will be sold for their benefit.

Flour.	Per Bale.
Man of War	\$4.10
Silver Seal	4.20
Banana	4.15
Cheung Luck	4.15
Maize	3.95
Cannon	4.80
Cabbage	4.45
Dulton	4.50
Dog's Head	4.90

FINDLATER'S



"TREBLE DIAMOND"

PORT.

A LOVELY SOFT WINE OF PERFECT RUBY COLOUR,
WELL MATURED IN WOOD. VERY POPULAR AT
MANY WELL KNOWN CLUBS.

Stocked by:-

THE WING ON Co., Ltd.

THE SUN Co., Ltd.

THE SINCERE Co., Ltd.

NAM HING LOONG

SANG TYE

TYE SHING

CHUEN YUEN

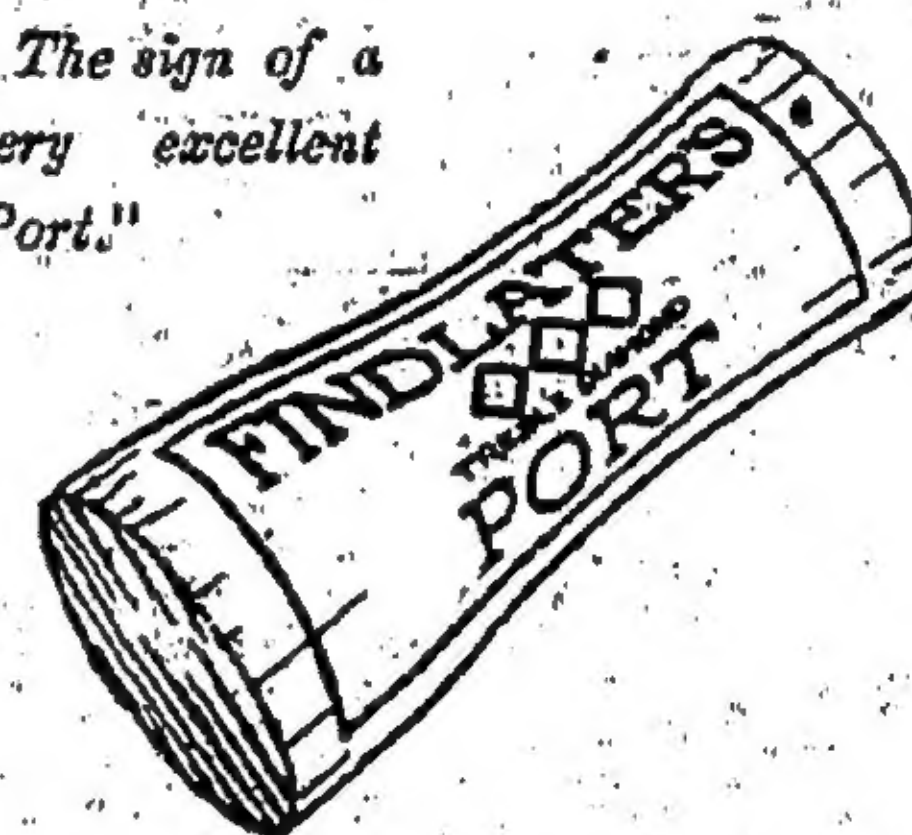
KWAN TYE

HUNG CHEONG, Kowloon.

THE EMPRESS STORE, Kowloon.

RAHIM'S STORE, Shamsen.

"The sign of a
very excellent
Port."



ALSO AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS AND CLUBS.

A GLASS OF FINDLATER'S PORT IS A PERFECT FINISH TO A GOOD DINNER.

Distributors—GILMAN & Co., Ltd.

THE RISE IN THE PRICE OF COPPER.

The following official announcement by the directors of the Copper Exporters, Incorporated, was recently received in London:-

The urgent demand for copper has forced the Copper Exporters, Incorporated, to raise the price of copper for export to 16.25c, c.i.f., European ports. In the opinion of the producers and refiners forming the membership of Copper Exporters, Incorporated, consumers are buying in excess of actual requirements, thereby creating the danger of a runaway market. They believe that the increased mine production for September of 7,000 tons over August and 20,000 tons over January will be sufficient to satisfy any reasonable demand. Unfilled orders on the books of producers as refiners as shown by available statistics, were 353,000 tons at the end of September, as compared with 327,000 tons at the end of August, and have undoubtedly been further increased during this month. It is believed that if buyers would confine their purchases to actual requirements, the situation should be relieved by increased mine production coming upon the market.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Dec. 5th.	
Paris	124.15
New York	4.85 1/16
Brussels	34.89
Geneva	25.175
Amsterdam	12.08 1/2
Milan	92.05
Berlin	20.35
Stockholm	18.14
Copenhagen	18.10
Oslo	24.495
Vienna	163 1/2
Triglav	192 1/2
Helsingfors	30.025
Madrid	108 1/2
Lisbon	830
Bucharest	375
Athens	5.29/32
Rio	47.7/16
Buenos Aires	1/8 1/2
Bombay	1/10 25/32
Yokohama	2/7 1/2
Shanghai	2/0 1/2
Hong Kong	2/0 1/2
Silver (spot)	2/0 1/2
Silver (forward)	2/0 1/2

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

DECEMBER 6th, 1928.	
H.K. Bank	\$1,325 nom.
Do.	\$1,325 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$222 buy.
Merchants Bank, A.B.	\$224 nom.
Do.	\$224 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$224 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$224 buy.
Canton Insurance	\$360 nom.
Union Insurance	\$354 buy, 357 sel.
North China Ins.	\$150 buy.
Yankee Insurance	\$150 nom.
China Underwriters	\$280 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$780 sel.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	\$284 nom.
Donghai	\$284 nom.
H.K. Steamships	\$284 buy, 29 sel.
H.K. Tug	\$140 sel.
Indo-China (Fr.)	\$45 buy.
Do. (Del.)	\$72 buy.
Shell Transport	\$18 nom.
Waterworks	\$234 nom.
Banque	\$234 buy.
Kailan Mining Admin.	\$70 buy.
Kailan (combined)	\$11 nom.
Do. (single)	\$11 nom.
Shanghai Exports	\$11 nom.
Shanghai Loans	\$11 buy.
Banks	\$4 nom.
Trunk Mines	\$175 nom.
H.K. & K. Wharf	\$154 nom.
H.K. & W. Dock	\$154 nom.
China Provident	\$135 buy, 6.10 sel.
Hongkong	\$166 buy.
New Engineering	\$11 nom.
Shanghai Docks	\$11 nom.
Ewo Cottons	\$11 nom.
Oriental Cottons	\$11 nom.
Shai Cottons (old)	\$11 buy.
Do. (new)	\$11 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotel	\$49 buy, 9.40 sel.
H.K. Lands	\$35.40 buy, 65 sel.
Shanghai Lands	\$128 nom.
Humphreys Estates	\$154 sel.
H.K. Realities	\$31 nom.
H.K. Tramways	\$115.55 sel. & 34
Peak Tram (old)	\$11 sel.
Do. (new)	\$11 nom.
Star Ferry	\$875 sel.
China Lights (old)	\$121 sel.
Do. (new)	\$121.15 nom.
Do. (1928 issue)	\$121.10 nom.
H.K. Electric (old)	\$11 nom.
Do. (new)	\$11 nom.
Macao Electric	\$11 nom.
Telephone	\$720 nom. on right
Do. rights	\$3 buy.
China Buses	\$11 nom.
Singapore Tractions	\$11 nom.
Do. (Fr.)	\$11 sel.
China Sugar	\$11 nom.
Malayan Sugars	\$11 buy.
Canton Loss	\$11 nom.
Cemina (combined)	\$11 buy.
Do. (old)	\$11 sel.
Do. (new)	\$11 sel.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

SHOWING AGAIN!
By Popular Demand!

CECIL B. DE MILLE'S
SUPERB DRAMATIC PRODUCTION

THE

KING

OF

KINGS

TUESDAY AND

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THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY

2.30, 6.00 and 9.15.

ADVANCE BOOKING NOW OPEN

at any time in every household. Every Bug, Flea, Beetle, Moth, Fly, etc., dies once it has come into proper contact with

KEATING'S

A Welcome Visitor

at any time in every household. Every Bug, Flea, Beetle, Moth, Fly, etc., dies once it has come into proper contact with

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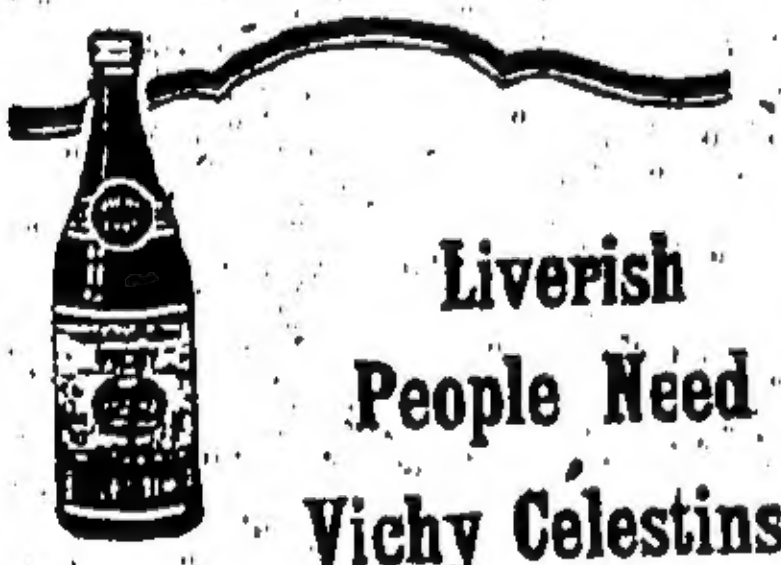
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Bootmakers in England
use "NUGGET"
on their own Boots
They know!



"Nugget" will Double the
Life of your Boots



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People Need
Vichy Celestins

VICHY-CELESTINS is a natural
orderly which helps the liver
to function normally. Its gently
stimulating effect is welcomed in all
cases of sluggishness. It clears the
blood-stream from all impurities.

Vichy-Celestins is very pleasant to
the taste, and may be taken at meals
either alone or mixed with light wines
or spirits.

The French Natural Mineral Water.

VICHY-CELESTINS

Obtainable at all Hotels, Clubs,
Chemists and Stores,
or from the

Sole Agents:

The French Store

Beaconsfield Arcade.

SPEEDY!



One laugh a second in
Bebé's latest comedy riot!
Better than "Senorita"!
COMING TO THE
QUEEN'S
SUNDAY AND
MONDAY

WORLD TRADE SPEED-UP.

EMPIRE'S PART IN COMING
RECORD FAIR.

ENGLAND'S BUSY PORT
NIGHT.

[BY THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD
STRATHPEY.]

The British Industries Fair, which is to be held again in London and Birmingham from February 13th to March 1st, has been called "Britain's Shop Window" and last year I named it "the Empire's Market Place." But a new name has to be found for it now. It has acquired a new dignity and importance.

The Fair is not just a series of stalls where casual buyers pick up a bargain or two. It is the common meeting ground of the Empire's manufacturers and producers and the world's buyers. New British industries are built up there; markets are found for Empire products for which hitherto there has been no demand; British firms which have no salesmen in the Dominions and Colonies, and firms in the Dominions and Colonies which have no permanent buyers in England are brought into touch for the first time; foreigners who flock to the Fair come into direct contact with the representatives of the Empire producers; and the final result is a fillip to world trade that may eventually mean the re-writing of the text-books on commercial geography.

There is no doubt about the Fair's usefulness to the Dominions and Colonies. That is proved by the increasing use that has been made of the Empire Marketing Board's section. At the last Fair, South Africa was a newcomer. At the next Fair Canada is to show her produce for the first time and so the section continues to grow. Next February the exhibitors under the auspices of the Empire Marketing Board will include: the Home Country and Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, the Eastern African Dependencies, the Irish Free State, Southern Rhodesia, British Guiana, Cyprus, the Gold Coast, Malay States, the West Indies, Mauritius and Sierra Leone.

The Canadian Government, in addition to its display of produce and raw materials, has taken a hall of 10,000 square feet for the use of its manufacturers. This will be an exhibition in itself and Canada's greatest effort in this direction since the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley.

The Biggest Ever.

The Fair as a whole, taking London and Birmingham together, has doubled its size in three years and the forthcoming Fair is to be the largest and most representative ever held.

In London will be shown the latest developments in the chemical industry; new textiles and clothes; foodstuffs; the best pottery and glassware that the country can produce; leather and leather goods that are unbeaten for quality; scientific, photographic and wireless equipment; stationery and office equipment; new designs in jewellery; sports goods—acknowledged to be the best in the world—and toys that beat the German productions.

In Birmingham there will be the products of the heavier industries—machine tools, quarry and mine equipment, electrical installations for factory and home, gas and oil engines, construction materials, hardware, and metal and hemp goods.

The constantly increasing size and importance of the exhibits attract an increasing number of buyers each year. The increasing number of buyers, in turn, makes it more and more worth while exhibiting. It is the opposite of a vicious circle—a healthy trade movement that is speeded up each year by its own momentum—with a helpful push, of course, by the organisers.

Thus the more buyers that come to the Fair from the Dominions and Colonies, the greater will be the general progress of the Fair and the better the business done by the Empire producers. The buyer who comes from a country overseas will not only be able to see in a fortnight all the most saleable goods that Britain and other parts of the Empire can offer; he will know that he is helping the marketing of the produce of his own country.

To visit England next February means good business and good patriotism combined and from my own knowledge of them, I can say that such an opportunity is not one that will be lightly passed over by the leading business men of the Empire.

HANOI COMMERCIAL FAIR.

AN EXAMPLE TO CHINA.

PROSPERITY OF THE FRENCH
COLONY.

[FROM A CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

HANOI, Indo-China. It is satisfactory to note that the provinces of South China—Kwangsi, Yunnan, and Kwangtung—are endeavouring to make their products of all kinds better known abroad through such international channels as the Hanoi Commercial Fair, which is being held under the patronage of the Governor-General of Indo-China and the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce and the Department of Agriculture of Tonkin, from November 25th to December 9th.

To promote the trade of the island of Hainan, which departmentally belongs to the Kwangtung Province, the local Government at Hoihow afforded financial assistance to any of its merchants who wished to participate, and General Gaston K. Huang (Wong Keung) and General Tai Ting Kai, two enterprising officials in charge of those districts, personally escorted a group of Chinese merchants to the Fair and inspected the capital display of goods sent to the exhibition from Hainan.

French Welcomes To Chinese Visitors.

At the opening of the Fair on November 24th, which was performed by the acting Governor-General and the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Generals Huang and Tai were personally conducted to the Fair ground from their quarters by M. Roger Garreau, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of the Government of Indo-China. The Hainan Pavilion was one of the first to be inspected by the Official party, and the success of the Island enterprise can be judged from the sales during the first several days, which amounted to more than \$2,000 per diem. General Huang and Tai had to return to Hainan before the close of the Fair, and they left Hanoi well pleased with the result of their effort, and the Cantonese community in Hanoi only regretted that the Province of Kwangtung as a whole did not take more advantage of the opportunity offered by the Fair.

Yunnan was also officially assigned a place at the Fair, but the late arrival of her goods made it impossible for her to do as well as had been hoped.

Kwangsi's Representative.

Kwangsi did not send any of her native products, but was officially represented by Mr. Hin Wong, foreign secretary of the Kwangsi Exposition Organisation Commission. Mr. Wong's special mission to Indo-China during the Hanoi Fair was to invite the merchants of that country to participate in the forthcoming Kwangsi Exposition at Liuchow, in October 1929, and to observe the management of the Hanoi Fair in the interests of the organisers of the similar exhibition planned at Liuchow. Mr. Wong, who carried letters of introduction to the authorities in Indo-China from the French Consulate at Liuchow and Hong Kong, was accorded every possible courtesy. Mr. Wong took every opportunity he had to explain to both the non-Chinese as well as the Chinese in Indo-China the recent progress made in the Provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi and that it would be safe for all to pay South China a visit.

Indo-China will be represented at the coming Exposition at Liuchow, Kwangsi, but the extent, of course, will depend on the public highways, and the condition of the country at that time.

The Dutch East Indies and Japan.

These two countries were also represented at the Hanoi Fair, besides the provinces of Indo-China.

Through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce at Osaka, 27 localities in Japan and 105 firms had goods displayed in the Pavilion specially provided for the island empire. The path leading to the Japanese Pavilion had an arch above the entrance, and Japanese flags and lanterns helped to make the surroundings distinctive. Many visitors were seen at the Japanese Pavilion.

The Dutch East Indies did not make any extensive attempt to market their wares, but they showed products with charts noting the growth of various industries since 1900. The industrial progress of this country may be seen by the report of last year, when her exports totalled £1,643,934,032 and imports £1,927,040,260.

(Continued on next Column)

DIAMOND SMUGGLING IN AMERICA.

SENSATIONAL ARREST.

New York, Nov. 30th. The arrest of William Ballyn, chief steward of the *Berengaria* for alleged smuggling of diamonds has caused a sensation in the European diamond markets. In Antwerp and Amsterdam, two of the largest diamond exporting cities in the world, diamond merchants are wondering if the disclosures will lead to the arrest of the most powerful gang of smugglers.

The secret service agents of the Treasury Department have been in Europe for several years, trying to arrest the leaders, but the underground method of the gang have so far enabled it to elude the agents.

According to reliable estimates, between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000 worth of cut but unset diamonds are smuggled into America each year. The greater part of the smuggled diamonds go through Antwerp. A large percentage of the total smuggling is attributed to a gang, which is thought to number about 12, mostly young men, several of them American citizens.

The secret service agents have long suspected the crews of passenger ships, but periodic searches have disclosed nothing. Under the smuggling scheme, dishonest importers pay the gang 8 per cent of the value of the diamonds, which the gang guarantees to deliver to authorized agents in New York.

According to estimates of the American Government, it loses between \$3,000,000 and \$10,000,000 in duties annually, while honest importers who pay 20 per cent duty must conduct business on a basis 12 per cent higher than their law-breaking competitors.

Further arrests may be expected.

While the *Berengaria* does not touch at Antwerp and Amsterdam, the underground chain operated by the smugglers could easily pass diamonds across the Channel to Southampton, or possibly through France to Cherbourg.—Osaka Mainichi.

THE PRINCE PAYING FOR HIS AFRICAN TRIP.

BEARING THE COST OF
EMPIRE SERVICE.

The *Daily Express* states that the Prince of Wales, although acting as the country's ambassador to the African colonies of the Empire, is bearing all the cost of the expedition out of his own private funds. This expenditure is estimated at approximately £25,000, and includes the following principal amounts:—

Travelling expenses	£1,500
Special equipment	800
Transport, bearers and	
beaters	700
Entertainment	400
Gratuities	600
Camp provisions	600
Taxidermists	800

It is understood that the Prince's original intention in visiting Africa was to secure the rest and relief of a purely private holiday, yet he has characteristically agreed to make a heavy inroad on his privacy by consenting to participate in the receptions, ceremonies, and entertainments appropriate to an official visit.

Expansion Of Plans.

Obviously the expansion of his original plans involves the Prince in expenditure considerably beyond that which would have been incurred by an ordinary and entirely private holiday. Presents, for instance, consequent on the semi-official character which his tour has now assumed, account for a considerable item, although, of course, they do not approach the scale set up by Oriental potentates.

The fact remains, however, that the Prince is bearing the total cost of his visit out of his own pocket. It is an interesting commentary on the trip that the *Daily Express* understands, in order to assist in meeting the increased calls on his financial resources, he has sublet his hunting quarters at Melton Mowbury although they had been especially redecorated for his own occupation.

China Lags Behind.

There is nothing in Indo-China which China cannot make or produce, but China and the Chinese merchants must be awakened to the fact that the people in Indo-China have been improving their products and the Government, through experimental stations and in other ways, have been assisting industry and agriculture, and, unless the Chinese traders will also co-operate, Indo-Chinese and Japanese goods will replace those formerly exported only by China. The principal states in Indo-China, like Annam and others, are setting up tourist and trade information offices to attract visitors and push trade, but so far China has done very little in this matter. The Government of Indo-China has a special office to look after the very important matter of publicity.

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VICAR'S BEQUEST TO A NURSE. "SHE SAVED MY LIFE IN AN OPERATION."

A London nurse who had to give
up her profession six years ago on
account of deafness has been re-
membered in the will of one of her
old patients, Canon Joseph Udell
N. Bardsley, vicar and rural dean
of Lancaster, and hon. canon of
Blackburn, who felt that he owed
to her his last years of life.

This good fortune has come to
Nurse Cheshire, of Brookley Rise,
Forest Hill, S.E., an attractive
woman of thirty-one, who is en-
gaged to be married.

Canon Bardsley left £2,271 (net
personality £2,711), and with the
exception of minor bequests to ser-
vants he left the income on his
capital to the nurse for life "in
appreciation of the fact that she
saved my life in a second operation
in 1890."

"May other nurses," wrote the
canon in his will, "not meet with
the same treatment in the profes-
sion, for after losing her hearing
she lost her employment, and re-
ceived no pension."

"I never dreamt that Mr.
Bardsley would remember me like
this," said Nurse Cheshire to a
friend. "When I nursed the vicar
it was only in the course of my
ordinary duties. It was nothing.
I have nursed many worse cases
during my life, and have not heard
a word from them, but this act
only shows the wonderfully kind
type of man Mr. Bardsley was."

Nurse Cheshire can now hear
perfectly.
Canon Bardsley explained in his
will that his wife and children were
well provided for. Mrs. Bardsley
is understood to be a wealthy
woman. The residue of the canon's
estate will ultimately go to her.

SECRET DIPLOMACY. LORD PARMOOR ON THE ANGLO-FRENCH PACT BLUNDER.

Lord Parmoor, speaking at a
League of Nations Union meeting
in London, said the late meeting of
the Assembly at Geneva would not
mark an epoch in the history of the
League of Nations. The haggling
about small matters of expense on
League conferences was hardly
worthy of a great people and a
great Empire.

On the acid question of disarmament
no progress was made at
Geneva. This question had become
entangled through the unfortunate
secrecy of the Anglo-French nego-
tiations on naval and military dis-
armament. This secrecy appeared
to have been severely criticised by
all parties, and was opposed to the
frank publicity which is an essen-
tial feature of international world
safety. The method of diplomatic
undisclosed understandings, in any
form, tended to bring back the con-
ditions which eventuated in the
great war of 1914.

"No doubt," said Lord Parmoor,
"there are two matters of difficulty
in the way of the Preparatory Dis-
armament Commission. The mat-
ters involved in the freedom of
the seas, arise on naval questions;
and on army disarmament the dif-
ficulty of adjustment between coun-
tries which have adopted and those
which are opposed to conscription.
The only true policy is that enun-
ciated in article 8 of the Covenant,
making the test of disarmament to
be disarmament to such a level as
is only necessary for purposes of
defence. It is only on this basis
that the fear of aggression, the
fertile source of competitive arma-
ments, eventuating in war, can be
finally allayed."



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HEAVY SENTENCE ON CARVALHO YEO.

JURY FIND HIM GUILTY OF UTTERING FORGED DOCUMENTS.

INTERESTING STATEMENTS FROM THE DOCK.

SEQUEL BEFORE A FULL COURT
PENDING.

Carvalho Yeo, the "gifted penman" on whom so much local interest has been centred during the last few weeks, was yesterday sentenced to ten years' hard labour on charges of uttering forged documents, by Mr. Justice P. Jackson, at the Supreme Court.

The Court room was thronged with interested spectators, among whom were several ladies, long before the sitting commenced, even the witness box, being turned into sitting accommodation. There was tense silence in court as Counsel for the prosecution, proceeded with his relentless review of the case for the Crown. Many glances were turned in the direction of the dock but Yeo, apparently displayed no concern either at Mr. Eldon Potter's eloquent speech for the prosecution, or in the summing up by the Judge. His expression showed unperturbed serenity. He appeared to know the game was up and when the verdict was returned, it was with complete calmness that he asked his Lordship to sentence him first and let him say a few words afterwards.

PRISONER'S PLEA FOR HIS WIFE.

The jury retired only for twenty minutes. When they reassembled, they returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" on the charge of forgery, but found the prisoner "Guilty" on the three counts of uttering. Before passing sentence, his Lordship asked Yeo what he had to say why the sentence of the Court should not be passed upon him.

Speaking with an American nasal intonation, Yeo asked to be sentenced "right away" and to be allowed to make a statement afterwards. He said that the \$130,000 invested in United States Bonds which had been traced to him belonged to his wife and was not a part of the money of which he had defrauded the Government. He had heard with considerable concern that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of his wife. He wished to take this opportunity to make it clear that his wife had no knowledge of what he had done. She was innocent and should there be any doubt about the money invested by his wife, he could prove conclusively before a Civil Court that it was not a part of the sum mentioned in this case.

WOULD RESTITUTION MAKE A DIFFERENCE?

It came as a sensation to the large number of spectators present when Mr. Jenkin, Counsel for the defence, said that he understood from the Crown that there had been a restitution of approximately \$50,000 to the Government. He also understood that there was a further sum of \$130,000 invested in United States Bonds in the name of the prisoner and his wife. The accused had also said at one stage that he would restore that amount as well, but that he could not trace the whereabouts of his wife, who was supposed to be in Shanghai. Counsel said that the wife might come forward with the remaining money, which was a very substantial amount. The result of this might make a very material difference to the sentence. Counsel thought this would have a material influence on his Lordship. He therefore hoped his Lordship would postpone sentence until the point referred to was decided in the Full Court.

His Lordship replied that the offence was so serious that restitution or non-restitution would make very little difference to the sentence he would pass.

IS THERE TO BE AN APPEAL?

From what transpired between Counsel and the Bench, there appears to be a sequel pending before a Full Court. The position was not clearly stated. The public do not know whether the Full Court may sit to hear an appeal against the decision of the case under review, or whether it will consider a different aspect of the case.

After the jury had returned their verdict, Mr. Jenkin referred his Lordship to a reservation made during the course of the trial under the Criminal Evidence Ordinance. The point referred to dealt with the Police records of the case preferred against Tsang On Wing. Mr. Jenkin had, at an earlier stage of the case, asked for the production of the Police file. His Lordship said that he could not compel the Police department to do so. There was argument on this point, and eventually it was reserved.

In mentioning this point yesterday, Mr. Jenkin said that under a section in that Ordinance, his Lordship might or might not postpone passing judgment. He, however, asked for judgment to be postponed until argument had taken place before the Full Court on that point.

Mr. Sheldon, junior Counsel for the Crown, said at this stage that there was another indictment against the prisoner. Probably nothing would further be heard about that, but pending the decision of the Full Court, he asked his Lordship to adjourn the remaining indictment until the next sessions. The indictment referred to is connected with the water rates, out of which the accused is said to have defrauded the Government of \$17,000.

"THE SHADOW OF THE BANK!"

MR. POTTER'S SPEECH.

Yesterday was the thirteenth hearing of the case against Carvalho Yeo. Mr. Potter opened the morning's proceedings with an eloquent address to the jury. He said that he had the least idea that the case would drag on for so long, he would assuredly have hesitated before summoning the heads of various firms to sit as jurors.

He said that they were all weary of the case, it had been going on for thirteen days. He himself was tired mentally and physically. He would, however, say earnestly and sincerely that if he had kept the jurors an hour longer than was necessary, then he regretted it very much.

Proceeding, Mr. Potter said that Counsel for the defendant had quite rightly taken upon himself to criticise the Crown's case. He would however also say this that the criticism was not personally directed at the Counsel for the Crown, but to points of the case itself. He hoped that the jury would also take his criticism of the defence's case in the same manner. There was nothing personal in it.

Saying that he had considered very carefully the words he was going to use as he did not wish to exaggerate, he was, however, bound to remark that in all his experience at the Bar, and in all the books of Law which were open to him for reference, he had never yet come across a defence which had been conducted like the defence of

Where Is The Honesty In Thieves.

According to Mr. Jenkin, the prisoner in the dock was not only a swindler and a daring criminal, but he also lacked the honesty which they had been told that even thieves possessed, because his own Counsel had suggested that he had double-crossed Tsang On Wing and had bolted with the money thus leaving his fellow conspirator in the lurch.

"Have you ever heard of a counsel putting up such a defence before? I put it to you quite fairly and squarely. Do you believe Carvalho Yeo instructed his Counsel and solicitors to fight the case for thirteen days merely because whereas he is guilty of fraud, he should not also be convicted of forgery. I say that you cannot accept that," Counsel added.

"Only The First Round."

Continuing, Mr. Potter reminded the jury that in his opening address, he had said he would refuse to be a party to any fight between the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank and the Crown in that Court. He also referred to a rumour that the case was really a trial of strength between the Banking Corporation and the Hong Kong Government. Counsel said that he still maintained his former attitude, and reiterated that as far as the Crown was concerned the case was not indirectly against the Bank.

Looking at the way the defence was presented, Counsel said he was bound to say that the Banking

Corporation had overshadowed the defence of Carvalho Yeo. The man in the dock had been thrown to the wolves so that the Bank could fight, what they thought was the first round between themselves and the Government.

In a fight of this kind the points were all in favour of the Bank, because he (Mr. Potter) being Counsel for the Crown in a criminal case was circumscribed in many ways by statute. "If I might use a boxing simile I will say this. If this is a fight between the Government and the Bank, which I say it is not, then I am giving away at least seven pounds to the Bank. But when the Bank and the Government come into a civil court, we shall then be at equal weights."

A Nebulous Suggestion.

Counsel then went on to say that when such a fight occurred both the Bank and the Government could raise points as to negligence. The Bank could contend that the signatures were not forged. In fact they were entitled to raise any defence they pleased, and whatever verdict be given in this case, it would not be admissible in evidence. "I protest against an issue of this kind being fought in this way and I suggest that it is largely responsible for the length of time the case has taken."

He did not want to score off his learned friend, Mr. Jenkin but he must say that the most shattering defence Counsel could raise was to admit criminality. The defence had admitted that the prisoner was a swindler and the point at issue in the whole case was the nebulous suggestion that the cheques were obtained by a trick. Was there any evidence put forward in support of the trick which must have induced Mr. Messer and Mr. Black to sign cheques amounting to \$250,000? Even Prof. Shellshar had to admit that he could put forward no suggestion. Counsel for the defence with all his ingenuity had not been able to suggest any trick.

Insults To Jury's Intelligence.

Commenting further on the trick suggestion, Mr. Potter said that the defence itself did not know what the trick was. "I say it is an insult to your intelligence bearing in mind the stage played by the accused in the swindle in opening an office and three banking accounts. He is admittedly in possession of the cheques, admittedly cashed them and had \$50,000 in his pocket. Do you mean to say that that man does not know what trick was played upon Mr. Messer and Mr. Black, if in fact a trick was played? I say it is a point deserving of the severest comment."

"I say it was the bounden duty of the defence to put the nature of the trick to the witness concerned. If Counsel for the defence does not know what the trick was, then I suggest that he need only have gone to the dock and asked his client: You cannot believe, if there was a trick in this case, that Carvalho Yeo did not know what the trick was."

Counsel further commented on the fact that not a single word had been put to Tsang On Wing about his alleged criminality. Not a single question was put to him as to what part he played in the conspiracy.

Comes In From The Defence.

Counsel said that the criticism which came from the defence was becoming to them having due regard to the facilities which the Crown had afforded them. Mr. Potter then referred to the permission given to the defence to get as many cheques as they wanted from the bank for the purpose of comparison. They had also given every information.

Counsel went on to say that he did not call Mr. Dovey to give expert evidence because he did not think expert evidence was needed in a case where they could see the peculiarities of the cheques in question with their naked eyes.

Mr. Potter then dealt with the peculiar manner in which the "T" and "TZ" were written on the disputed cheques, and wound up by saying that if the theory was that the cheques were obtained by a trick, why were sixty cheques stolen? There were no reasons for the theft since they could easily fill up any cheque and obtain the signatures by a trick.

Tsang On Wing.

Reverting to Tsang On Wing and the allegation which had been made against him, Mr. Potter said that the first thing the defence should have done was to question Tsang in detail as to the part he was alleged to have played in the swindle. Tsang was in the witness box, and not a question was put to Tsang as to how the supposed swindle was perpetrated. It was the bounden duty of counsel for the defence to do this in order to give the man a fair chance of refuting it. Counsel for the defence could not have been ignorant of the part played by Tsang, if he did play any part. All he had to do was to ask the accused. The suggestion had also been made, Mr. Potter said that Tsang did not run away because he was double-crossed by the prisoner. The answer was that Tsang would have had to run away in order to avoid gaol, because if the handwriting had in fact been his, this would be inevitable.

(Continued on Page 5.)

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Hong Kong Weekly Press

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

TO-DAY'S ISSUE OF THE HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS REPORTS THE CLOSING STAGES OF THE TRIAL OF CARVALHO YEO, THE GOVERNMENT CLERK WHO OBTAINED OVER \$260,000 FROM THE TREASURY BY MEANS OF FORGED CHEQUES. PRISONER WAS CONVICTED AND SENTENCED TO 10 YEAR'S HARD LABOUR.

Hong Kong Commercial circles are greatly exercised over the Government proposal to insist on the stamping of local shares on transfer and Chinese Bankers and Merchants have expressed unanimous opposition to such legislation.

Anti-Japanese Boycott pickets continue to victimise merchants of Kwangtung and the latter have protested to the Government. The authorities appear, according to our Canton correspondent, more interested in a great scheme to "reform" religion in China and to abolish superstition.

Social events in Hong Kong last week include the St. Andrew's Night Call. Other activities sporting and social are also recorded.

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DOUBLE CROSSING.

COMMUNISTS BETRAY EACH OTHER.

LEADER ARRESTED OUTSIDE Y.M.C.A.

DENS RAIDED IN PROVINCES.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, December 6th.

A notorious Communist, So Ti, has arrested in front of the Canton Y.M.C.A. by a group of detectives headed by Captain Hoh Kwong Wing, of the Canton Garrison Headquarters. The arrest was effected towards the end of the last week, but so secretly was it done that the public did not know anything about it until today. At his trial the arrested man confessed that he was a Communist, having held many high posts in the Communist Party. He said that he was under orders to go to Chan Chuen, a flourishing town on the West River, in the district of Sun Tak, to work surreptitiously among the peasants and labourers for the Communist cause. Then in the hope that his punishment might be mitigated he revealed to the Police the whereabouts of several of his accomplices. He said that his Communist associates were all former captains and officers of the Communist Army under the command of Ho Lung and that they are now living in Chan Chuen. He further said that if his life were spared he would go with the detectives to Chan Chuen and point out his colleagues, to which proposal the judge pretended to agree.

"UNDER PRISONER'S DIRECTION."

The detectives at once started out for Chan Chuen to round up the rest of the outlaws, taking So Ti to act as informer. When the party reached their objective, they first notified the soldiers stationed there of their mission. Then, under the direction of the prisoner, a sudden raid was launched on the premises of the Communists which had been pointed out by So Ti. Two Communists, Chang Ki Chaw and Ko Tuen, were arrested and were brought to Canton for trial. This again was kept secret as the Canton police want to round up the whole gang. It was, therefore, thought that the public had better not be supplied with any information.

COMMUNIST DEN IN KO LU.

Reports have come to hand that another Communist den in Ko Lu, a prosperous port not far above Samshui on the West River, has been unearthed by the district police there. Three men, Li Tain, Wong Wai and Li So Kui, were arrested and large quantities of propaganda and other seditious Communist documents were seized. At the time of the raid the three men were holding a secret meeting around a table. One was compiling a report on the surreptitious work of the Communists. Upon trial these Communists said that they had taken part in the Communist holocaust in Canton in December 11th last. "Under persuasion" they also revealed to the district authorities the whereabouts and activities of many of their fellow Communists. Wide and exhaustive searches to round up all the ring leaders have been instituted in Ko Lu and vicinity.

The Canton Police have of late been especially on the alert for "bad characters." It is not an unusual sight to see well armed patrols stopping vehicles and searching the occupants for illicit firearms. In addition to the special patrols, groups of gendarmes from the Canton Garrison are often seen marching up and down the streets helping the police. But so far nothing extraordinary has turned up and Canton is quiet. Evidently the Canton authorities are taking no chance in their protection of the city.

ARMED ROBBERY AT KOWLOON.

At 9.40 p.m. last night three men, two of whom carried revolvers, gained admittance to a shop at No. 17 Argyle Street, Kowloon, and after overpowering the inmates they ransacked the place and made off with money and property to the value of \$120.

CONCLUSION OF CARVALHO YEO TRIAL.

SUMMING UP AND FINAL SCENE.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4.)

Tsang was detained and a trained Police officer, Mr. T. H. King, made very careful enquiry into the case for 21 days, after which Tsang was discharged. It was not a departmental enquiry, but a Police enquiry.

The Keystones Of The Case.
Counsel said that his next point, a very important one, was why it was necessary to steal sixty cheques, if Tsang On Wing was in the awindle. That was a point which Counsel for the defence had left untouched. There could only be one possible explanation for the theft of the cheques and that was because a forgery was being enacted. That was the keystone of the case, and it had never been explained or dealt with. Tsang might be rather a fool but certainly he was not a knave.

The Treasury Routine.
Counsel then referred to the fact that every witness in the box was amenable to the same treatment and to the same cross-examination. He was not claiming immunity for Mr. Messer, because he was also not claiming immunity for Mr. Black just because he was the Accountant of the Treasury. There was one rule which must be followed. If anything was suggested against a witness, counsel must put it to him in order to enable him to refute it. Why, therefore, had not Counsel for the defence asked both Mr. Black and Mr. Messer questions which would give any indication that the cheques had been obtained by a trick.

Mr. Messer had spoken of the routine in the Treasury and had definitely stated that he had never signed a blank cheque. Now what was the defence?

If the defence was that the amount was put in to a blank cheque, the man was also guilty of forgery. If he, Mr. Potter, put his signature to a blank cheque and gave it to another person, and if that person filled it for \$2,000 instead of \$1,000 as he intended, that person was also guilty of forgery in the eyes of the law. "I can see the shadow of the Bank behind this defence. If a blank cheque has been signed, perhaps the Treasury could not recover the money from the Bank, but nevertheless it is forgery in criminal law."

Mr. Black On His Guard.
Counsel then proceeded to refute what the defence had said about Mr. Black. He said that he did not know whether Mr. Black was a Scotsman, but many a shrewd man would be on his guard in such circumstances and give an answer only on things he was asked. Mr. Black was asked whether he had reported the matter to Mr. Messer. He replied that he did not "report" but that he had spoken of the matter. Mr. Potter said if that was all the Counsel for the other side could say against Mr. Black, he was then very pleased to have such a witness on his side.

Counsel asked the jury what was the trick? He could only say, on the face of the evidence, that there was no trick at all. Even the accused when charged at the Police Station of forgery had said that he did not forge the cheques and that anything he could do for the Government, he would do in Court. No suggestion of a trick there. And what had the accused done for the Government? Could it be another shadow of the "bank" had fallen, and had prevented him from doing what he had promised?

Operating On Three Bank Accounts.
Concluding Mr. Potter said that he would not waste the time of the jury by asking who forged the cheques? There was ample evidence against the accused both in fact and in law. The jury had to remember that there were the three banking accounts and they knew the accused's activities in connection therewith. There was also the opportunity he had of getting access to the cheque books. He was actually found in possession of four of the stolen cheques. Also there was the incident which happened on January 5th. On that day accused presented a cheque to the Equitable Bank which was returned from the Hong Kong Bank on account of faulty endorsement. The same afternoon accused sent through another cheque and for a bigger amount. Could it be said that all these cheques had been obtained by a trick? Taking the evidence as a whole, the jury could not but say that the Crown had proved its case overwhelmingly.

THE SUMMING UP.

CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THE LAW.

In his summing-up, his Lordship said:—
"Gentlemen of the jury, we have now reached the closing stages of this very long trial to which you have listened with so much patience. Counsel for the Crown has addressed you at great length on material points and facts in this case, and I feel it unnecessary to go over it again at the same length."

It is my duty before you consider your verdict to direct you on the law and sum up the facts. The first point of the case is the indictment. This is framed in formal terms as required by law. It may have sounded very formidable to you but in reality it is very simple. It consists of six charges, (a) three of forgery of the three cheques which are now exhibited before you as A, B, and C, and (2) three of uttering the same cheques."

His Lordship then dealt with the law on the subject, and went on to say that before the jury could convict the accused of forgery they must be satisfied (1) that the cheques were forged (2) that the accused forged them and (3) that he did so with intent to defraud. So also before they could convict the accused of uttering forged cheques, they must be satisfied (1) that the cheques were forged (2) that the accused knew they were forged and (3) that he used them with intent to defraud.

Stand Or Fall.

His Lordship then said that the first point for the jury to consider was whether or not the cheques were forged. The whole case stood or fell on that first point. If the cheques were not forged, then the accused was not guilty on any count before them. There was no direct evidence and no one had seen the accused do the actual forging, and the jury had therefore to proceed with caution. They would have to go by surrounding circumstances and be guided by the facts connected with the appearance and handling of the cheques.

If the cheques had genuine signatures, it might be due to carelessness or might have been obtained by a trick or fraud to which the accused might have been or might not have been a partner. This was, however, beside the point because now being tried for forgery and not fraud.

Both Mr. Messer and Mr. Black had stated in definite terms that they did not write or sign the cheques. They said that the signatures found thereon were not theirs. For the moment it sufficed that both admitted that the signatures on the cheques were extremely like theirs.

His Lordship then went on to say that it was natural that the police should explore every avenue for the discovery of the truth, because the view must be held that either the cheques were obtained by a fraud or that they were forgeries. Therefore that the first person they would think of was Tsang On Wing, because it was he who had the custody of the cheques. He was however, discharged after 20 days in confinement, and after careful investigation had been made.

Counsel for the defence asked during the course of the trial for the production of the criminal records in this matter. I had considered it my duty to rule against the application, because I consider it would be injurious to the public welfare to compel production of the Director of Criminal Intelligence's records.

Forgery Must Be Good.

The fourth point the jury had to consider, his Lordship said, was that a forgery in order to deceive those who were intended to be deceived by the cheques, must be more than good. It must be excellent in order to pass the test of modern scientific examination. Taking all the circumstances of the case, his Lordship said that he regarded the Treasury as a "mill" in which these cheques were turned out. That was to say that the cheques had to go through various departments before they reached the men who were to sign them. He particularly referred to the vouchers which accompanied the cheques. Therefore for a false cheque to be passed out without being detected, it suggested that the whole staff was disgracefully careless.

If any one member of the staff were found to be concerned in the passing of the false cheques, he was still there. The whole staff were still at their posts and it only needed the jury to charge them if they thought he or they were responsible. There was, however, a query.

Treasury's Weak Points.

Could they believe that both Mr. Messer and Mr. Black could be induced to sign three of four cheques for very large amounts without any voucher? The system at the Treasury, said the Judge, "had its weak points and quite naturally the most was made of it. I refer to the care of the cheques and the possibility of the cheques being extracted without any clear or intelligent report that should have been made. This Tsang On Wing, I ask you, is he a clever scoundrel, or is he a dupe, or is a man without a head for an emergency like that? He may have been this last. But surely he should have looked up to see how many cheques were signed for when the cheques came from the Bank, and he should have reported if any were missing. There is still less excuse for him when it happened again, the second time within a few weeks. Had he reported, enquiries would have been made and steps would have been taken before anything serious happened. Considerations arising out of this were of little moment in Court. It did not exonerate anybody who participated in an offence which might have been facilitated by an unimpeachable man like Tsang On Wing."

The Jury's Verdict.

The jury retired at 12.25 a.m. and after an absence of twenty minutes, they returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" against Carvalho Yeo on the three counts of uttering forged documents. Yeo was found "Guilty."

Mr. Ferguson, foreman of the jury, said that the majority of the members of the jury had asked him to add a rider to the verdict. He did not know if that was a customary procedure in a criminal case, but if his Lordship desired it, he could hear it.

His Lordship: I think this is rather an unusual procedure.

Mr. Potter: If it is anything in favour of the accused, it might be given.

Mr. Ferguson: No, it does not concern the accused.

His Lordship: You have given your verdict. I think it should stand as it is.

Mr. Ferguson: I am quite satisfied.

Request For Postponement For Sentence.

Mr. Jenkin then asked if sentence might be postponed until certain arguments had been taken before the Full Court. He then referred to a reservation made by his Lordship over the production of the Police file.

His Lordship said that he did not think it would make much difference. When the case came before the Full Court, the sentence could be quashed, upheld or a new trial ordered. It all depended on what the decision of the Full Court was.

Mr. Jenkin said that he had been given to understand by the Crown that approximately \$50,000 had been returned by the accused. There was also another sum of about \$130,000 invested in U.S. Bonds in the name of the prisoner and his wife. He did not know whether the wife had disappeared but she was not in Hong Kong and was supposed to be in Shanghai.

Furthermore the accused had at one time promised to return the amount as well, in which case the total restitution would amount to \$180,000. Although the wife had not been forthcoming up to the present, she might now come forward with the remaining money, and if so, the amount which the accused had returned to the Government would be very substantial and would make a very material difference in the matter of the sentence.

Mr. Justice Jackson: There might be a change.
Mr. Jenkin replied that he thought it would make a material difference to the sentence if further restitution was made. He thought his Lordship might exercise the very clear discretion he had in postponing sentence until the point referred to was decided in the Full Court.

Mr. Justice Jackson: The offence is a very serious one on which the jury have found the prisoner guilty and my view is that restitution or non-restitution of a certain amount will make very little difference to the sentence which I am going to pass.

Mr. Jenkin: If it would make no difference at all there is no ground.

Sentence Me Right Away!

Addressing the accused, Mr. Justice Jackson said:—"Carvalho Yeo, the jury have listened to the case against you and have found you guilty of uttering forged cheques, namely a cheque in favour of Katz and Co. for \$58,953.33, a cheque in favour of Min Tak and Co. for \$78,341.41, and a cheque in favour of the Man-Lee Company for \$55,142.19. Have you anything to allege why the sentence of the Court should not be passed on you?" "I would like you to sentence me right away!"

Mr. Justice Jackson: That is what I propose to do.
Prisoner: Yes, and after the sentence I have a little statement to be made to my Lord.

The Sentence.

His Lordship then sentenced the accused to ten years imprisonment with hard labour on each of the three charges of uttering.

Prisoner took it unflinchingly. He then turned round to consult with Mr. Jenkin.

Another Indictment.

Mr. Sheldon availed himself of the opportunity, while prisoner, was conversing with his Counsel, to tell the Court that there was a further indictment against the accused. Nothing further might be heard of it, but pending the decision of the Full Court, he asked that the indictment be adjourned until the next sessions. His Lordship adjourned it sine die.

His Lordship in discharging the jury said: "I thank you for your assistance in this long case and for the services you have rendered for a very considerable period and in consideration of that I will give directions that you be exempt from further jury service for a period of five years. You are now discharged."

(Continued on next Column)

ROUND THE COURTS.

BUSY MORNING FOR KOWLOON MAGISTRATE.

HIS WORSHIP'S "FRIEND."

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, Mr. E. W. Hamilton had rather a busy morning not so much as regards the number of the cases as the variety of the offences which he had to deal with. Addressing a youth his Worship said: "Look here, my young friend, you have not only been hawking without a licence, but you come here in a brazen manner and tell a perfect set of lies."

Defendant was ordered six strokes of the birch.

STOWAWAY FROM SINGAPORE.

A Chinese stowed away on board the s.s. *Telamachus* from Singapore, but on being found was made to work as a seaman until the vessel arrived here.

In answer to the charge of stowing away, the defendant pleaded guilty, but drew attention to his services on board.

His Worship took this into consideration, and in passing sentence of seven days' hard labour, remarked that he did not want to encourage the defendant, but if he had done the work set him it made a considerable difference.

THEFT AT M.B.K. COALYARD.

Two men who were collecting coal in the M.B.K. yard at Yaumatei were observed by a detective. They ran away, but were arrested and charged in Court.

It was stated that the men walked into the yard through the main gate during the absence of the watchman who had gone for his afternoon meal.

His Worship remarked that such slackness was a temptation to coolies to steal and for that reason was dealing with the defendants leniently by sending them both to prison for one month's hard labour.

THE ESCAPED PRISONER.

When the case against a Chinese for larceny of cloth was mentioned in Court, it was stated that the defendant was still "at large."

The defendant in the case was the prisoner who under cover of a number of people standing in front of the dock sneaked out unobserved. The constable guarding him was also engaged in the other cases and he found the dock empty when he came to take the man out.

POSSESSION OF FIREARMS.

It was mentioned that the Chinese steamer passenger of the s.s. *President Cleveland* who was recently before the Kowloon Magistrate on a charge of unlawful possession of five revolvers and 1,000 rounds of ammunition has been transferred for trial at the Central Police Court by two Magistrates.

The case will come for hearing this morning.

What Is Her's Is Her's.

Carvalho Yeo asked permission to make a little statement, as he termed it. He spoke in English with an American accent. He said that it was true that his wife had got \$130,000 as stated by Mr. Jenkin. He wished to say that that money which was in his wife's possession was her own property and was not connected in any way with the money of which he had defrauded the Government. "That property belongs to her entirely."

The prisoner went on, speaking coolly and collectedly. "She did not know anything of what I had done and she is quite innocent of the affair. I was told by someone that a warrant for her arrest has been taken out. I was very doubtful why that should have happened. As regards my wife and myself, my wife's property belongs to her. That's her property and whatever I have done is not connected with her. I am very sorry to hear that there is a warrant for her."

Mr. Potter: If it will be of any consolation to the man, there is no warrant out for his wife's arrest.

Prisoner again reiterated that there was a warrant.

His Lordship: Counsel for the Crown has just said that there is no warrant for your wife's arrest and he ought to know.

Prisoner: If there is no warrant, I would like to state quite clearly that my wife's money belongs to her and has nothing to do with this case. If there is any doubt, it can be proved in a civil case.

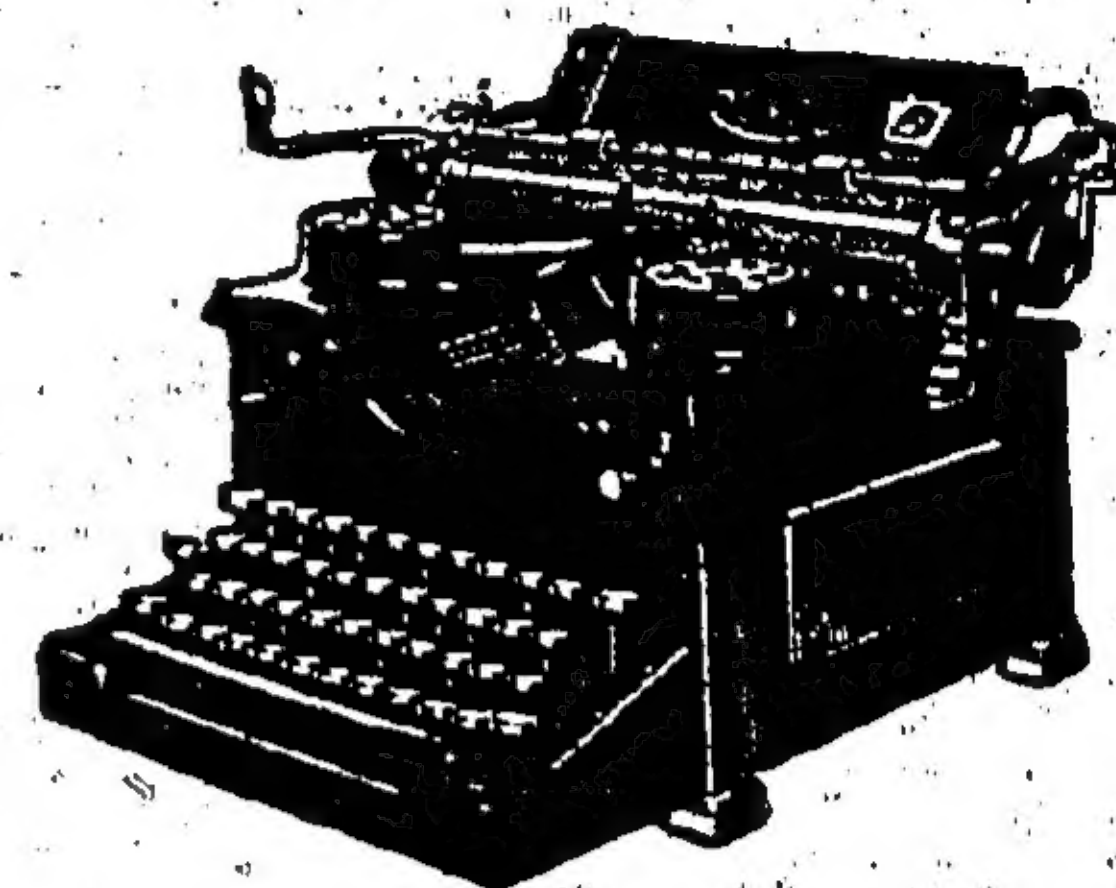
The Curtain Falls.
Carvalho Yeo the man who has provided so much sensation in the Colony, quietly left the dock through a door leading into the underground cell below the Court without showing any signs of agitation. The loss of his freedom for ten years seemed, on the surface, nothing to him. He gave his escort no trouble whatever, and made no protest against his sentence.

It was impossible not to feel a passing admiration for his stoical self-control. This opinion was freely expressed as the court cleared, with other remarks about misdirected talent.

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THE BELGIAN AND ITALIAN TREATIES.

NOT CONTENT WITH THE BARGAIN?

SEVERE CRITICISMS.

(Wah Tai Tat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Dec. 6th.

The texts of the new Sino-Belgian and Sino-Italian treaties were submitted to yesterday's meeting of the Central Political Committee. Mr. Tsai Yuan Pui made several severe criticisms. In the course of his statement he said that according to these two treaties China would not benefit by the surrender of consular jurisdiction by Italy and Belgium for there were several clauses in the treaties which made heavy demands on China in return.

As to recognition of China's Customs autonomy they claimed in return that absolute freedom should be enjoyed by Italian and Belgian nationals to trade, live and, buy property in any part of China. Such demands were unilateral.

It was finally decided by a majority to appoint Messrs. Tsai Yuan Pui, Chang Ching Kiang, Wang Chung Hui and Shi Tu Pat as special members of the Committee for Foreign Affairs for the purpose of making a close examination of these two treaties and also of the Sino-Norwegian Tariff Agreement.

IMPORT DUTIES.

(Wah Tai Tat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Dec. 6th.

Dr. C. T. Wang to-day handed to the representatives of Italy, Belgium, the United States, Japan, Portugal, Norway, Denmark, and Spain, a Note, accompanied by a schedule dealing with import duties, stating that China will declare Customs autonomy.

CHIANG KAI SHEK WANTS CAVALRY CORPS.

(Wah Tai Tat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Dec. 6th.

Marshal Chiang Kai Shek is organising a new cavalry corps. He has appointed a committee to buy up all the suitable horses they can find in Kiangsu, Honan, Anhui and Shantung.

YAN HSI SHAN LEAVES PEIPING.

(Wah Tai Tat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Dec. 6th.

General Yan Hsi Shan left Peiping by train for the South last night. He arrived at Shichiaochong this morning where he met Mr. Yueng Shao Tai, chairman of the Political Commission of Shansi, and discussed outstanding political problems of the province. The General will continue his journey to the South to-morrow.

CHINA'S BIG TARIFF SCHEDULE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NANKING, Dec. 6th.

The Nationalist Government has adopted the final draft of the new Tariff Schedule. It is a voluminous document containing more than 700 articles in addition to sub-articles. It is expected that the Schedule will be promulgated within a few days, but it is understood that it will not be enforced until two months after promulgation.

CHINESE WIFE-MURDERER DIES.

MIAO EXECUTED AT MANCHESTER.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Dec. 6th.

Chung Yi Miao, who was convicted at the Carlisle Assizes of the murder of his wife, while they were on a honeymoon tour of England, was executed at Manchester this morning.

WUHAN COMMERCIAL AVIATION.

DE HAVILLAND MOTHS ORDERED.

AIR ROUTES FROM HANKOW.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SHANGHAI, Dec. 6th.

Arnold & Company have secured a contract for four de Havilland Moth aeroplanes for the newly established Wuhan Commercial Aviation Company, which has made preparations for air routes radiating from Hankow. This is believed to be the first aeroplane contract given to a British firm from China since the purchase of some Vickers machines in 1921.

The Wuhan Aviation Company has been formed with a capital of \$300,000, of which Marshall Li Chung Jen has subscribed \$30,000. An aerial college is to be formed immediately and, as soon as sufficient aviators are trained, the services will begin.

BRITAIN'S STRICKEN MINERS.

ASSISTANCE FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

QUEEN'S GOOD WISHES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Dec. 5th.

A national appeal on behalf of the distressed miners in the stricken coalfields, especially South Wales and Durham, was launched at a meeting of the Lord Mayors and Mayors of England and Wales held in London this afternoon.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Minister for Health, in the course of a letter to the Conference, said that "something must be done to prevent the unfortunate miners from sinking into irretrievable exhaustion and ruin."

The Minister of Health recently received a Miners' Deputation which urged that Boards of Guardians should be financially assisted to provide adequate relief, and that financial assistance should be given to local authorities to carry out work which would absorb the unemployed.

NEW PRESIDENT FOR AUSTRIA.

SCHOOLMASTER CHOSEN.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

VIENNA, Dec. 5th.

Wilhelm Miklas, a schoolmaster, has been elected President of the Republic.

President Hainisch's term expires on Saturday. He has been President for two terms of four years each, and is unable, according to the Constitution, to fill a third term.

BRITAIN IN THE FAR EAST.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Dec. 5th.

Tariff autonomy for China and other aspects of the Far Eastern situation loomed large in the House of Commons to-day when the Foreign Secretary had many questions to answer.

Sir Austen Chamberlain told the House that he had no information that the Chinese Government was preparing to exercise tariff autonomy from January 1st, as negotiations with the Nationalist Government with regard to a Treaty dealing with tariff matters were still progressing.

He had told the House recently that in view of the negotiations, it was not desirable to give a detailed statement, and he was unable to add to his answer last month.

Sir Austen said he was always anxious to do his utmost to settle in a friendly way all outstanding questions with the Nationalist Government.

Asked about Anglo-Japanese co-operation, which was dealt with fully on November 28th, Sir Austen referred the House to his reply on the date, and reiterated that there was nothing exclusive about our co-operation with Japan.

SHANGHAI OPIUM SCANDAL.

NEW CHIEF APPOINTED.

CONCESSIONS ASKED TO HELP.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SHANGHAI, Dec. 5th.

The Deputy Chief of Police, Mr. Wang Chen Hing, Nanking's nominee to replace the suspended Chief, Mr. Tai Zah Fu, has arrived here and it is understood that Mr. Tai is leaving for Nanking to-morrow in connection with the enquiry into the opium scandal.

Following the receipt of news that the large consignment of opium which figured in the scandal has been transferred to foreign Concessions in Shanghai, the Anti-Opium Association is urging the Nationalist Government to negotiate with foreign authorities with a view to arresting the ringleaders, and demanding that henceforth the anti-opium regulations be extended to the Concessions in order to facilitate the work of the Chinese police.

The Nationalist Government has wired to the Chinese Mayor of Greater Shanghai, Mr. Chang Ting Fan, urging him to remain at his post.

Yesterday's report that General Pei Chung Hsi intended appointing the Mayor to an important position in his Army has been confirmed by an overnight Peking telegram saying that General Pei has announced his intention of converting the 13th Nationalist Army into one Division, appointing Mr. Chang Ting Fan as head thereof.

In his report of the enquiries made in Shanghai, Mr. Chang Taz Kiang, Chairman of the Opium Suppression Committee, said that it would seem the police were but doing what they deemed their duty in making the raid, though at this stage it would be hard to say which side was guilty.

A PREMATURE ANNOUNCEMENT.

LORD MELCHETT'S GIFT DENIED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Dec. 5th.

Lord Melchett (formerly Sir Alfred Mond) states that the announcement of his offer of £100,000 to the Jewish Colonisation Corporation of Palestine is premature and inaccurate.

The announcement was made yesterday by the central office of the Zionist Organisation. The Corporation is being formed as the outcome of the recent conference in New York, held for the purpose of securing the adherence of the non-Zionists to the enlargement of the Jewish Agency in Palestine.

HUGE AMERICAN MERGER.

EXPRESS COMPANIES UNITE.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 5th.

It is understood that plans are being prepared to unite the wealthy Express Companies of the United States into a Securities Corporation with a potential capital of \$200,000,000.

COMMUNIST STRIKE IN COLOMBIA.

FOUR TOWNS SEIZED.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 5th.

Private advices from the Central American country, Colombia, report that strikers, influenced by Communists, have seized control of four Colombian towns.

Nine thousand plantation workers are involved in the strike and all railway traffic is held up.

MR. HOOVER IN PERU.

OLD WORLD COSTUMES.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

CALLAO, Dec. 5th.

The U.S.S. Maryland, with Mr. Hoover aboard, has arrived here and anchored in the harbour.

A later message states that Mr. Hoover has arrived at Lima, where he was cordially welcomed by a crowd of 20,000 people. He drove to the Presidential Palace in an open carriage. The coachmen were arrayed in gold, blue and red liveries with white wigs and olive-green hats, such as the Spanish Viceroy used centuries ago.

STERN FIGHT WITH ILLNESS.

SLOW IMPROVEMENT.

INFECTIVE PROCESS LOCALISED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Dec. 5th.

The bulletin posted at Buckingham Palace at nine o'clock this evening, signed by four of His Majesty's doctors, states:

"Though the King had a quiet day, his temperature has risen a point higher than it was at the same hour last night (100.2), showing a recrudescence of the infection, which is still active. His Majesty's strength is maintained."

Though the bulletin shows no apparent change for the better, Reuter was informed to-night that the King had a good day with plenty of rest and was certainly not worse than he was on Tuesday night, and the bulletin is not regarded as unfavourable.

Great emphasis is laid on the fact that His Majesty is maintaining his strength.

To-night was the first time for several days that the doctors have been able to make a reassuring statement regarding the King's strength, which is considered the most important feature of the case.

UPS AND DOWNS.

It is authoritatively stated that the recrudescence of the fever is merely one of the many ups and downs only to be expected and is not alarming.

LOWER TEMPERATURE.

LONDON, Dec. 6th.

The bulletin issued at 10.45 this morning states that the King passed a fair night and his temperature this morning is lower. The general condition is slowly improving and the infective process, which remains severe, is becoming more localised.

STANLEY HEWETT, DAWSON OF PENN.

Following upon last night's news this bulletin is regarded generally as being distinctly favourable, and will be read with relief not only throughout the Empire, but in foreign countries where His Majesty's stern fight with his illness is being followed with sympathetic interest, as is displayed in telegrams and by the constant calls at the Palace by the foreign representatives in London.

The Royal Patient's heart is still the chief concern of the physicians.

It is now stated that His Majesty's temperature has not risen by one degree or by a decimal point. The phrase referring to temperature in the bulletin simply means that there has been a slight rise.

TWO HOUR REVIEW.

The four doctors stayed at the Palace in consultation for about two hours and again reviewed the case as a whole.

Sir Stanley Hewett is again staying the night at the Palace, the fourth in succession.

Satisfaction is authoritatively expressed with this morning's bulletin about the King, which stated: "There are reasons to hope the recrudescence of the infection which caused the last rise of temperature is being moderated."

It is stated that His Majesty was again able to obtain a certain amount of rest last night and this is proving beneficial.

The Queen, the Duke of York and the Prime Minister as members of the State Commission appointed yesterday to act during the King's incapacity, signed State documents to-day.

A SWIFT PASSAGE.

ADEN, Dec. 5th.

The fast cruiser, H.M.S. Enterprise with the Prince of Wales on board, arrived here at one o'clock this afternoon, and immediately proceeded to an oil-berth. The arrival was marked by a complete absence of ceremonial, no guns being fired or flags exhibited.

The Prince landed at three o'clock, wearing a pair of khaki shorts and looking bronzed and well. After paying a visit to the Residence, His Royal Highness proceeded to the golf course at Khormakkar six miles away, played a round and arranged to return to the Residence for tea.

(Continued on next column.)

THE KELLOGG WAR FACT.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

CO-OPERATION WITH UNITED STATES.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Dec. 6th.

Sir Austen Chamberlain and the American Ambassador, Mr. Houghton, were principal guests at the pilgrims dinner held last night to celebrate the signing of the multi-lateral treaty for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy. Mr. Houghton read a telegram from the Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg, in which he said: "The Treaty has expressed the sentiments of all the peoples of the world and sixty nations, which have either signed the treaty and adhered to it or expressed their intention to adhere to it. Thus it becomes a declaration of the hopes and aspirations of mankind."

In his speech Mr. Houghton said that he could not discuss the treaty as directly as he would like because it was about to be laid for consideration before the senate. All were however agreed that the peaceful settlement of problems arising between nations was wholly desirable, and the fact that the Canadian people and those of the United States had been able to live side by side in mutual safety and contentment, divided by an unguarded frontier, could not be without its significance to the rest of the world. These two peoples had shown that they were safer and happier without naval and military forces for their protection.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, referring to the fact that the multi-lateral treaty was about to be considered by the United States Senate, said that in these circumstances all he would say was that if it should approve of it, no government would more readily and more eagerly give its ratification to the instrument which proceeded from American initiative than the government which he had the honour to represent.

B.M.S. ENTERPRISE IS DUE TO SAIL FOR SUZ.

The B.M.S. Enterprise is due to sail for Suez at seven o'clock this evening. She had covered a distance of 1,750 miles from Dar-es-Salaam in 73 hours which is one of the quickest journeys on record for a cruiser in a hot region in time of peace. Enterprise is expected to reach Suez on Friday night instead of Saturday or Sunday, her scheduled time of arrival, and the Prince is expected to be in London by the middle of next week.

AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

New York, Dec. 5th. In the course of a speech in opening a bazaar here to-day, Lady Gloster Armstrong, the wife of the British Consul-General in New York, said that the illness of the King had evoked one of the most beautiful evidences of American friendship for Great Britain she had ever seen.

Her husband's office had been deluged with telegrams and messages of sympathy from Americans in every rank of life, and from every part of the country, while every religious denomination has offered prayers for the restoration of the King to health.

ANXIOUS ENQUIRIES IN JAPAN.

Tokyo, Dec. 5th. Japanese in all walks of life are showing increasing concern in the King's illness and Reuter is constantly asked for the latest news.

Aboard the cruiser Iwate at last night's reception of the British Fleet at the British Embassy the first question asked by Japanese officials and others was invariably what is the latest news of His Majesty, exemplifying their kindly interest.

Reuter understands that Prince Chichibu, who attended last night's reception, asked the Ambassador the latest news, while the Premier specially visited the Embassy last night to enquire.

The President of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce addressed enquiries to the Embassy which were duly transmitted to London, and a grateful acknowledgment of this message has just been received. The vernacular papers are giving prominence to the latest communications in editorials and are paying striking tributes to the King's wisdom and personality to which is attributed the fact that Britain is now the only powerful nation in Europe retaining the monarchy.

AMERICA'S BUDGET DISCLOSED.

HUGE SUM FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE.

"BLUE PRINT" NAVY.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5th.

President Coolidge has submitted the budget to Congress providing for a total expenditure of \$3,371,000,000, and an estimated surplus of revenue over expenditure of \$16,000,000.

The total appropriations for public services exceed last year's by \$224,000,000, the largest item being that for national defence which stands in the budget at \$640,000,000 compared with \$627,000,000 granted for the year which is now coming to an end.

The retiring President warned the House of Representatives that the country cannot assume great additional expenditure without jeopardising the present favourable outlook.

THE FIGHTING FORCES.

The Budget separately allows the \$349,000,000 to the Navy, and \$144,000,000 to the Army, and \$141,000,000 to aviation, under which heads items are included which are not classified as national defence.

Almost without debate, the Representatives passed the Bill submitted by Mr. F. A. Britten, the chairman of the naval affairs committee, authorising the expenditure of \$15,000,000 approximately to cover necessary alterations and repairs to the battleships, U.S.S. Arizona and U.S.S. Pennsylvania.

The House of Representatives also passed a measure authorising the expenditure of \$10,000,000 for the construction of new naval works at some twenty naval stations in the United States and foreign possessions.

SURPRISE REQUEST.

The morning newspapers draw special attention to a sentence in President Coolidge's address to Congress yesterday, in which he requested that the date for completion, namely July 1931, be omitted from the plan for laying down the keels of fifteen new cruisers.

The Press declares that the "Big Navy" men are particularly surprised at this request as the President's Armistice Day speech seemed to favour the building of the cruisers forthwith.

This group is arguing that if the date is left to the discretion of the President, the project is, at once reduced to a "blue-print Navy."

THE SECOND TEST MATCH.

AUSTRALIAN TEAM SELECTED.

NO ONE "DROPPED."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRISSANE, Dec. 5th.

The preliminary selection of the Australian team for the Second Test Match which starts at Sydney on December 14th is as follows:—

J. S. Ryder (Victoria), W. H. Ponsford (Victoria), W. M. Woodfull (Victoria), A. F. Kippax (New South Wales), D. Bradman, T. J. E. Andrews (N.S.W.), D. D. J. Blackie (Victoria), C. V. Grimmett (S. Australia), H. L. Hendry (Victoria), H. Ironmonger, C. Kelleway (N.S.W.), V. Richardson (S. Australia), W. A. Oldfield (N.S.W.).

It will be seen that all the players in the unfortunate Brisbane contest have again been invited, except, of course, J. M. Gregory, whose injury will incapacitate him for a long time. In addition they have asked Andrews, the New South Wales all rounder, who was a member of W. W. Armstrong's all conquering side, the veteran bowler, Blackie, and Y. Richardson to hold themselves in readiness.

THE RHINELAND OCCUPATION.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN QUESTIONED.

THREE POWER AGREEMENT.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Dec. 5th.

The storm of criticism raised in Germany by Sir Austen Chamberlain's statement on the question of the evacuation of the Rhineland, led to a re-introduction of the question in the House of Commons to-day, when the Foreign Secretary was faced with a series of requests for further information.

Colonel Wedgwood (Lab.) asked whether the British Government took the view that the evacuation of the Rhineland should be dependent upon Germany agreeing to a change in, or settlement of, reparations.

Sir Austen Chamberlain referred Colonel Wedgwood to the reply which he gave on Monday regarding the interpretation of Article 43 of the Versailles Treaty.

Replying to a further question, Sir Austen said he was not aware that the French Government had made the statement that, from the viewpoint of the Allies, only the bringing into force of a practical plan for progressive steps for the liquidation of German reparations could warrant the suppression of military control of the Rhineland.

ALL OBLIGATIONS.

Mr. E. Thurtle (Lab.) asked whether, in connection with the question of the continued occupation of the Rhineland, the Foreign Secretary had given consideration to the statement signed by the late President Wilson, Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George, which was issued in June, 1919, in elucidation of Clause 431 of the Peace Treaty.

Sir Austen said he had done so. The declaration in question stated that if Germany at an earlier date than January 10th, 1923, had given proof of her goodwill and satisfactory guarantees to fulfil all her obligations, the associated Powers, namely this country, France, and the United States, would be ready to come to an agreement between themselves for an earlier termination of the period of occupation.

That the spirit of the declaration of June, 1919, was at present animating the ex-allied powers was shown by the resolution adopted in Geneva in September last by the representatives of Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Japan and Germany approving the opening of official negotiations regarding the early evacuation of the Rhineland.

GERMANY NOT A PARTY.

Replying to further questions, the Foreign Secretary said he was quite confident there were no contradictions between the answer which he gave on Monday and that which he had just given.

When he was answering the question on Monday, it was in regard to the interpretation of the treaty, which was binding both upon the ex-Allied Governments and upon Germany. What he was questioned about to-day was an agreement come to between three, and only three, of the Allied Governments, to which Germany was not a party and to which the other ex-Allied Governments were not parties.

It was a declaration of intention by three ex-Allied Governments, and all those Governments were acting in that spirit at this moment.

Colonel Wedgwood asked if the Government agreed with the French view that the questions of evacuation and reparations were linked against the contrary view held by Germany.

Sir Austen insisted on having notice of a question of such importance.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

DONATIONS TO FORTHCOMING CHARITY BAZAAR.

The Bazaar Committee of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul have pleasure in acknowledging the following further donations for the Bazaar to be held on Sunday, December 9th:—

Mr. Kwok Siu Lau \$20
Mr. L. Ping 25
Mr. Ho Kam Tong 25
Mr. Ip Pun 10
M.S., c/o Miss C. M. Goss 6
Messrs. Kaiming & Co. 10
Mr. A. H. Ferguson 30
The Estate of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Gomes 25
Mr. J. P. Sherry 50
Mr. D. H. Cooper 5

FOR THE BAZAAR.

The Bazaar Committee of St. Vincent de Paul have pleasure in acknowledging receipt of the following gifts to their forthcoming bazaar:—
French Convent, fancy needlework articles.
Mrs. Jowitt, knitted articles.
C. Chan, Star Store, 2,000 cigarettes.
Kwong Sang Hong, Ltd., toilet articles.

CRICKET NOTES.

In my last week's notes I remarked that there was a fallacy somewhere in the figures I took out rather hastily from the first League Table. An intelligent friend of mine, who was either senior wrangler at the University or got his extra square for chess, I forget which, pointed out to me that, of course, only four draws and two finished games had taken place. I got part of it right anyway.

Weather And Wickets.

If we do not get some rain soon, and there does not seem the slightest probability of such a pleasant occurrence, the various wickets in the Colony will be getting really bad. Down at Happy Valley the Civil Service wicket played well enough at the start, but crumbled very badly at the North end towards the end when Owen Hughes took full advantage of it. I hear the Craigengower pitch was suffering from too much watering on the surface—an old fault of preparation down there. But had as these may be, there is no doubt in my opinion that the Hong Kong C.C.C. wicket is deteriorating most seriously. It has looked bad for years but recently, thanks no doubt to lack of rain, it has got well nigh dangerous. One will not easily forget the wicket on which we beat Shanghai in November, 1927. One thing is certain, it is not from lack of care and preparation. The two chief troubles are lack of depth of soil—the Cricket Club is all on reclaimed ground—and the abominable sort of grass that grows here.

Is "Bull" Soil Possible?

I have heard it authoritatively stated that it is quite impossible to put down bull soil here owing to the heavy rains. I mentioned this at Singapore to their excellent groundsman and he told me that it worked all right at Kuala Lumpur, where they have heavy rains and also get flooded out by the river there. I suspect, therefore, that the heavy summer rains here prevent top-dressing with manure and that the grass difficulty is the one that prevents "bull" being tried. But I confess I should like to know if we have had an expert opinion from someone well used to the bull soil and to our climate and grass.

The First League.

Nothing very unexpected happened in the First Division of the League. The Club had out a tremendously strong side and I think I am right in saying that only two of them had not played Interport Cricket either for Hong Kong or Shanghai. True, two of them were defeated, but they were not early on. Quick and Hayward took the score to the fifties. Then Sayer went on and got a couple of wickets quickly. Hayward did not quite get hold of a well pitched ball and was very finely c and b, while Gay, who succeeded, dragged his right foot to his second ball and was smartly stumped by Holdman. When the ball went back into the attack from Holdman's pads to stump Quick just after from Kelly it looked as if the C.S.C.C. might pull off a surprise, but Dobbie was at his best and played a free game, hooking anything short of a length magnificently, while Owen Hughes was sound. Eventually the Club declared without further loss for 100 odd, and, though the Civil Service should have saved the game, they collapsed after Baker was run out. The wicket crumbled badly at one end and Wales and Owen Hughes bowled very well. But the game should have been saved and I fear I rather agree with the Club member who suggested that the C.S.C.C. should hereafter call themselves the Civil Service Vampires. (Editor: "Is that a joke? I don't get it quite.") R. Abbit: "Dear old thing, a Vampire is a bad bat!" Of the new blood, Kelly bowled very well and with luck might have had five or six wickets. He has a lot to learn yet, but with perseverance he has the makings of an Interport bowler, if he is ready to learn.

Craigengower beat C.B.C. in a low-scoring match. I may be having my leg pulled but a point in this game was referred to me. A batsman had been given l.b.w. He was clearly not out and later when in the field he appealed for an l.b.w. he knew was not out, but from which he thought he might get some of his own back. He did. Was he in order? Answered as judged incorrect. "He was!" Correct answer: "It may have been human nature but it wasn't cricket!" I hope and trust it was a leg-pull.

The Second Division.

The Club had out a pretty useful second team and beat the Civil Service second string. The Civil Service C.C.C. however, were by no means disgraced and I think they will do better later on in the season. Craigengower Second were well to the fore again. I seem to remember saying a year or so ago that they ought to improve with so much new blood—and young blood—and it appears my prophecy is coming off. The League programme is a very large one and one cannot say much yet as regards the probable winner. I expect the University will start getting on with things next month. At present they are just getting their round with examinations.

To-morrow's Games.

There appear to be only two League games in the First Division to-morrow. The C.R.C. play the Indians and the latter team will probably pull the game off though I hear that the Chinese are playing very well this year. Craigengower are at home to the Navy and it is anyone's game. It is always difficult to know what sort of a side the Navy are going to turn out but if they are at their best they may well win. I think, however, a draw will be the probable result. In the Second Division the same remarks apply to the second strings of the above Clubs, save that I think the sailors have quite a good chance on their own ground. The Indian, B, should beat Reorio on their form this season, while a good game should take place between C.S.C.C. and the Sappers. If the latter team experts all turn out the Civil Service will have to go all the way to win. As regards the Police-Electric match a good deal depends if King is in form. But I incline to back the Electric team to win.

The Test Match.

It is to be presumed that no Cricket Notes can be considered complete without a reference to the Test Match. It was, of course, a wonderful victory, but I suppose that there has seldom been such an unsatisfactory one. To win the toss: to bat for a day and three quarters and then skittle down a few wickets cheaply in the last hour and a half: that is all in the game. But the complete breakdown of Kelleway and Gregory is outside that and must rob us of a great deal of satisfaction in our victory. It does not, however, detract in the slightest from the magnificent performance put up by our men. Reuter's reports are utterly useless as regards getting anything but the bare details of the game. We don't know now why Freeman didn't play. Was he ill? Or was White considered as useful with the ball, remembering that he is a much better batsman than Freeman? We don't know. But it does stand out that we have a team of very fine cricketers. It was Larwood's match, for 32 is good enough but previously he had saved the situation with Hendren and incidentally collected second highest score. Whatever may happen in the other games—and the Australians are by no means the weak side they seemed to be in this game. We can confidently look forward to the certainty that we have a really fine side representing us—a side that is never done with until the last wicket has fallen.

R. ABBIT.

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL BEAT ROYAL NAVY.

FINE INNINGS BY ANDERSON.

Playing the Royal Navy 2nd XI on Wednesday the Diocesan Boys' School scored another creditable victory by 48 runs, thanks mainly to an excellent innings by their captain, D. J. Anderson, and the fine bowling of R. Lee and J. L. Young Saye.

The full score was as follows:—

Royal Navy 2nd XI.
Lt.-Com. Pears, b J. L. Young Saye 55
White, c Reed, b R. Lee 13
Timothy, b R. Lee 13
Fox, c G. A. Lee, b J. L. Young Saye 2
Buttery, run out 1
Rumsby, c Anderson, b R. Lee 1
Lee 0
Waters, c Kwan, b J. L. Young Saye 1
Malcolm, c Jackson, b R. Lee 7
Lee 1
Sayers, b R. Lee 0
Bowman, not out 2
Extras 2

Total 84

Bowling Analysis.

O. M. E. W.
R. Lee 9.2 1 15 5
W. H. Kwan 2 0 12 0
D. J. N. Anderson 4 0 10 0
F. Zimmerman 2 0 11 0
J. L. Young Saye 5 0 22 3

Diocesan Boys' School.

D. J. N. Anderson, c Sayers, b Waters 64
W. H. Kwan, b Timothy 4
F. Zimmerman, c and b Timothy 1
F. K. Lee, run out 1
J. L. Young Saye, c Bowman, b Timothy 11
G. A. Lee, b Timothy 8
R. Lee, c and b White 8
A. Prata, c Buttery, b Timothy 3
R. Reed, c sub., b Waters 1
G. Winch, b Waters 10
H. Jackson, not out 5
Extras 5

Total 132

(Continued at foot of next column.)

OXFORD V. CAMBRIDGE.

CLASH OF LOCAL BLUES.

The annual encounter between local sides representing the two Universities took place yesterday on the Club ground by the kind permission of the H.K.C.C. Committee. The Dark Blues won the toss and elected to bat thereby entirely spoiling the tiffin of at least one Cantab.

Wood and Sayer opened on a wicket that rendered Hamilton's long-hops somewhat less innocuous than usual. After ten minutes play he had scored five magnificently on the batsman and one wicket, Quick taking a magnificent catch from Sayer at short slip. Ride shaped well and even more prominently after being hit on the elbow but shortly after was run out in an attempt to get back to the bad end and get some of his own back.

A really fine stand followed between Wood and Dowler and the Club cat who is obviously Oxford though wearing Trinity Hall colours was seen to evince much excitement. Finally when Dowler had scored 25 he was bowled by a ball which slipped out of Pendered's hand and proved a good length. Wood later tried to hit Wallington into the Naval Yard but only reached Barrow's hand.

Hawkins alone showed much resistance though he was a little rough at times, while N. L. Smith's approach puts in the slips were much admired. He had had luck in lipping the hole once—Quick—but later he was out with Traves on another green. The innings closed for 127 for 124—the score is not quite sure) but no means a bad total.

Oxford did better, however, at ten and did not go out until 4.10 p.m. After that the critics differ. Some say Moor and Abelson batted magnificently, while others allege that the buns put the Dark Blues off their length. Abelson (he is) got his hundred and retired. About this time the Club Cat gave up all interest and turned his or her back on the proceedings. Eventually the Tabs speak as an Oxford man—I speak as a Cambridge man—at 213 for 4 wickets. They actually won by 9 wickets having only used two of their batsmen. It is generally conceded, however, that Oxford were much the better looking side.

Full score—probably quite wrong and analysis—certainly incorrect.

Oxford.

G. R. Sayer (Queen's), c Quick, b Hamilton 2
A. E. Wood (Univ.), c Barrow, b Wallington 42
L. T. Ride (New Coll.), run out 3
P. E. Dowler (B.N.C.), b Pendered 25
B. C. K. Hawkins (Hertford), c Pendered 33
N. L. Smith (Queen's), c Traves, b Wallington 1
W. T. Featherstone (Wadham), not out 4
N. Evans (Queen's), c Barrow, b Pendered 0
H. V. Koop (Wadham), c Abelson, b Wallington 3
H. S. Mok (St. Cath.), b Wallington 0
A. C. Braine (Hartill (Univ.), c Abelson, b Wallington 0
Extras 9

Total 127

Bowling Analysis.

O. M. E. W.
E. W. Hamilton, 6 1 15 1
E. K. Quick 7 0 28 0
J. Barrow 3 0 23 0
H. G. Wallington 9 2 23 5
T. D. E. Pendered 7 1 27 3

Cambridge.

C. E. Abelson (Downing), retired 101
O. Moor (Trinity), c Dowler, b Hawkins 34
J. Barrow (Trinity), c Featherstone, b Sayer 22
E. K. Quick (Jesus), b Koop 0
T. D. E. Pendered (Caius), not out 17
F. H. Traves (Caius), not out 25
Extras 14

Total 213

H. G. Wallington (Downing).

G. S. Hugh Jones (Selwyn), Ng Shueung (King's), R. Moreton (Jesus), E. W. Hamilton (Sid. Sussex), did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

O. M. E. W.
G. R. Sayer 10 0 73 1
L. T. Ride 6 0 45 0
Dowler 2 0 25 0
Hawkins 5 0 40 1
Koop 3 0 15 1

P.S.—We are in a position to contradict the rumour that the Anti-Unionists have been asked to play.

Abelson. We understand they have no qualification. (Editor: What say! R. Abbit—I'm much too tactful to say.)

R. ABBIT.

J.P.T.

Bowling Analysis.

O. M. E. W.
Timothy 22 0 41 5
Malcolm 5 1 32 0
Waters 9.5 2 32 3
Rumsby 3 0 14 0
White 2 1 3 1

HOME FOOTBALL.

FEWER LEAGUE MATCHES THIS WEEK.

F.A. CUP SECOND ROUND.

Thirty-four teams are taking part in the second round of the Football Association Cup to-morrow and the League programme in the two sections of the Third Division has been considerably curtailed. Only one pair of teams in the Southern and three pairs in the Northern are free to carry out their engagements.

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

Division I.

Arsenal v. Manchester U.
Birmingham v. Sheffield U.
Blackburn v. Leeds U.
Bolton v. Burnley.
Derby v. West Ham.
Everton v. Leicester.
Huddersfield v. Aston Villa.
Manchester C. v. Bury.
Preston v. Cardiff.
Portsmouth v. Newcastle.
Wednesday v. Liverpool.
Sunderland v. Liverpool.

Division II.

Barnsley v. Reading.
Blackpool v. Hull.
Bradford v. Millwall.
Bristol C. v. Preston.
Chelsea v. Tottenham.
Clapton v. Southampton.
Grimsey v. Notts C.
Nottingham v. Middlesbrough.
Sheff. Wed. v. Wolves.
Swansea v. Port Vale.
West Brom. v. Oldham.

Division III (Southern).

Northampton v. Queen's P.R.
Rochdale v. Hartlepool.
South Shields v. Halifax.
Wrexham v. Rotherham.

Division III (Northern).

Carlisle v. Lincoln.
Preston v. Bradford C.
Wigan v. Grimsby.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Division I.

Clyde v. Airdrie.
Cowdenbeath v. Hamilton.
Dundee v. Motherwell.
Falkirk v. Celtic.
Hearts v. Partick.
Kilmarnock v. Raith.
Rangers v. Aberdeen.
St. Johnstone v. Ayr.
St. Mirren v. Hibernians.
Third Lanark v. Queen's Park.

F.A. CUP MATCHES.

The Second Round.

Accrington v. Spennymoor.
Scarbrough v. Darlington.
Gainsborough v. Chesterfield.
Barrow v. Mansfield.
Stockport v. Southport.
Northfleet v. Charlton.
Crystal P. v. Bristol R.
Watford v. Merthyr.
Brentford v. Plymouth.
Norwich v. Newport.
Torquay v. Exeter.
Fulham v. Luton.
Walsall v. Sittingbourne.
Guildford v. Bournemouth.

LOCAL FOOTBALL.

KOWLOON V. QUEEN'S REGT.

The following will represent the Kowloon 1st XI. v. Queen's on Chatham Road ground on Saturday. Kick off at 2.15 p.m.: Angus, Guest, Fife, Hedley, McKelvie, Easterbrook, Cemo, Spary, Miles, Hayes, Baldwin.

KOWLOON 2ND XI. V. RECREIO 2ND XI.

The following will represent the Kowloon 2nd XI. v. Recreio on Kowloon Football Club ground on Saturday. Kick off at 2.15 p.m.: Angus, Nicholls, Hast, Robson, Easterbrook, Dunnett, Hannan, Davies, Moss, Blacklock, Eastman. Reserves: White, Seddon, Morgan.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. 1st XI. V. K.C.C. 1st XI.

On K.C.C. ground to-morrow at 2 p.m.: H.K.C.C.—H. R. B. Hancock (Capt.), J. Bonnar, A. C. I. Bowker, Capt. A. G. Dobbie, Major D. Gage, A. W. Harward, O. Moor, H. Owen Hughes, T. E. Pearce, Rev. E. K. Quick, C. D. Wales.

H.K.C.C. 2ND XI. V. D.B.S.

To be played on the H.K.C.C. ground to-morrow at 2 p.m.: H.K.C.C.—A. H. Gillingham (Capt.), H. J. Armstrong, W. B. Cornaby, G. E. Dwyer, R. H. Dowler, Capt. A. N. Evans, H. F. L. Ewin, C. P. James, W. V. L. Stanion, J. A. Summers, R. Wade.

I.R.C. 2ND XI. V. CLUB DE RECREIO.

The following have been selected to represent the I.R.C. on Saturday on the I.R.C. Ground at 2 p.m. Shary.

Sirdar Khan (Capt.) M. P. Madar, A. S. Suffad, K. B. Kitchell, A. M. Rumjahn, A. R. Suffad, J. M. A. Rumjahn, F. M. Arculli, D. Mohamed, A. Butt, R. Nazarin and Reserve: M. R. Abbas.

LAWN TENNIS.

MIXED DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

SEMI-FINALS REACHED.

The Open Mixed Doubles Championship of the Colony, organised by the Chinese Recreation Club, has reached a very important stage and three pairs have already entered the semi-finals. Three interesting matches were decided on the Chinese Recreation Club courts yesterday afternoon in the third round and resulted as follows:—

Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Tottenham beat Miss Luard and H. Lo, 7-5, 8-2.

Lieut. Hale and Mrs. Hale beat Miss McCaw and P. M. Pinguet, 6-4, 6-4.

Mrs. Miles and H. Owen Hughes beat Mrs. Donaldson and Major Lucas, 7-5, 6-2.

The remaining tie in the third round is that between Miss E. Lo and M. W. Lo v. Mrs. Linsell and M. K. Lo.

Positions of the surviving pairs are as follow:—

1st Semi-Final, Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Tottenham v. Lieut. and Mrs. Hale.

2nd Semi-Final, Mrs. Miles and H. Owen Hughes v. winners of Miss E. Lo and M. W. Lo v. Mrs. Linsell and M. K. Lo.

The death is announced of Mr. H. G. Mayes, the well-known Canadian tennis player, who several times played in the Davis Cup competitions.

ENGLAND-INDIA AIR ROUTE.

MEDITERRANEAN PORTS OF CALL.

A survey party from Imperial Airways has left England for the Mediterranean to decide upon the exact location of the various bases for the Mediterranean section of the England-India air route. It is headed by Flight-Lieutenant B. E. C. Cross, a Royal Air Force officer of long experience in marine aircraft, who has resigned his commission to take up the post of manager of the Mediterranean section of the Imperial Airways.

The main stages of the new route have now been finally settled, and only certain intermediate refuelling ports now have to be fixed. The total length of the air line will be 5,000 miles, and it has been divided into sections as under:—

European—London to Basle, and night express through Alps to Genoa.

Mediterranean—Genoa to Alexandria.

Near East—Alexandria to Basra and Karachi.

Far East Extensions.

The last section was known formerly as the Middle East section, and it is not unfair to assume that Imperial Airways may look forward to Middle East route extending on towards Singapore, where the line will branch into an Australian section and also a Chinese and Japanese section. Air travellers will proceed by land machine from London to Basle, where they will take a night train bringing them to Genoa in time for breakfast. Then they will embark upon one of the Short Calcutta flying boats and travel along the coast calling at Rome and Naples, and either Brindisi, Taranto, or Gallipoli, before flying along the Greek islands and on to Suda Bay, Crete.

The route will then proceed to Tobruk in Italian Libya, and follow the coast to Alexandria, where the Egyptian Government is to build a combined marine and land air port.

Here the route will link up with the present service and the timetable, based on a very liberal estimate, will take passengers and mails from London to Karachi in seven days. A day will be occupied in covering the first section, 24 days are allowed to the Mediterranean portion, a day to Basra, and 21 days from there to Karachi. It is clear, however, that after experience the through time will be reduced.

Flight-Lieutenant Cross was the officer in charge of the Short Singapore, the forerunner of the Calcutta, on Sir Samuel Hoar's Baltic cruise last year. He has been a member of the Marine Aircraft Experimental Establishment, Felixstowe, for some years, has made a special study of flying boats, and gave a lecture before the Royal Aeronautical Society upon flying-boat equipment. The through route is expected to be opened next April.

PROBLEMS OF DIVORCE—AND AFTER.

[By ALEC WAUGH, THE POPULAR NOVELIST.]

"If only people realised," I once heard a middle-aged woman say, "all that a divorce involves, they would think twice before they applied for one."

No one who has had any experience of the divorce courts would contradict her. From the outside it all appears a delightfully matter of fact.

There is no sense, it is argued, in sticking to a marriage once it has gone awry. It only means misery for every one concerned.

Better to cut one's losses. The world has become tolerantly broad-minded. The law is swift and silent.

One day you meet a couple at a dinner party; they seem happy and contented. The next week, it seems, you are reading a paragraph in the newspapers announcing their divorce. A few evenings later you meet the same people again, with the pack reshuffled. Nothing in the world looks simpler.

And yet, in point of fact, a whole year has passed between that first and that second meeting; and though that year may have passed quickly enough for you, for the three or four people who are involved in that dispute those twelve months have been marked by the bitterest emotions they will ever know.

There are times when a year can seem a century; for however modern and broad-minded people may think themselves to be, though they may talk of the changing of a wife or husband as they would talk of the changing of a cook or butler, no sooner do they go to law than the bitterest possessive instincts are aroused.

They argue about property, they haggle for their rights. They begin to think in terms of vengeance. They do and say things of which six months earlier they would have believed themselves incapable; that a year later they wonder how they can ever have done.

There could be no worse prelude to a marriage. The new marriage begins in bitterness instead of sweetness. There is a harassed instead of a happy time to be looked back upon. No afterwards are the difficulties going to decrease.

There will be the problem of the children; for you cannot divide children as you divide an income. Sooner or later they are going to feel they have been cheated. They have been given a step-father or step-mother instead of a real father or a real mother. An injustice has been done them. They ask themselves who is to blame; and nine times out of ten they take the side of the parent from whom they have been separated.

If they go to the mother they will think that their father has been ill-used. If they go to the father it is with the mother that they sympathise. They are resentful. Nor will they make any attempt to conceal that resentment.

And that is going to be a disturbing factor at the very moment when the new marriage is starting to settle down harmoniously; for that process of settling down is not going to be a simple business.

The marriage that has begun with a divorce is always going to be fretted by the spectre of jealousy. No man is going to have complete faith in the woman whom he has taken from another man.

He will be suspicious of other men. He will be distrustful of their friendship with her. He will not find it easy to say, as her husband may have done, "Oh, well, that's simple comradeship; there's nothing to it." He will remember the dance, the dinner, the tennis party at which he himself met her for the first time. And as he sees her laughing and talking to some man who has taken her down to dinner, he remembers how, in just that way, she had laughed and talked to him.

How is he to know that this meeting is not to be a prelude to just such precipitate wedding as his own has been? She has followed impulse once; how can he be sure that she will not follow it again? He can never really feel certain of her. He has taken her away from one man; how can he tell that some other man will not, in just the same way, take her away from him?

A marriage that has been preceded with divorce has to face difficulties from which a first marriage is free. A second marriage is more likely to last for numerous reasons. No one who has been through the divorce courts once is in a hurry to go through them twice. People grow less adventurous as middle age comes on.

They have learned tact and patience, too, in the conduct of personal relationships. They expect less, possibly. They feel, also, that they owe it to the friends who have stood by them, who made excuses for them during that first divorce to make a success of their second marriage.

The proportion of second marriages that have survived may be pretty high; but that does not necessarily mean that they have been happy ones.

It would be interesting to know what percentage of remarried people at heart regret that they ever entered upon divorce.—Daily Express.

FANLING HUNT
STEEPLECHASES
SATURDAY,
22nd DECEMBER.

ENTRIES CLOSE AT NOON
10th DECEMBER FORMS
FROM THOMSON & CO.

Your home
probably
needs better
lighting
— most homes do
Edison
MAZDA
Lamps

Every woman knows
THAT THERE IS SOMEWHERE
THE HAT
WHICH WAS DESIGNED TO ENHANCE THE
BEAUTY OF HER TYPE.
If she is wise, she looks for it first
at **THE DOLLY VARDON HAT SHOP**

PAMELA

Is now shewing:

EVENING GOWNS
WITH THE NEW
BUSTLE & PEACOCK LINES
ALSO
WOOLLEN JUMPER SUITS.

A collection of fancy articles for Christmas Presents has also arrived.

13, Queen's Road Central.

Sunshine and Health
Imprisoned in Every
Grape.

Let the Children feast on, and
enjoy Nature's most delicious sweet,

SUN-MAID RAISINS

Containing Iron they are a

Perfect tonic food,

and can be eaten with perfect
safety straight out of the
packet.

Buy a packet to-day
and see for yourself how fine-flavoured
and delicious these seedless raisins are.

Look always for the
Sun-Maid on the Red packet.

EVERY

SMART ACCESSORY

FOR

EVENING

WEAR

LANE, CRAWFORD'S

LADIES'
SALON



The WOMAN'S PAGE

ACCESSORIES.

SOME HINT'S FROM THE SKETCH.

INTERESTING BAGS AT LANE, CRAWFORD'S:

A natural chrysanthemum worn with a string of beads to match makes a valuable accent on a plain costume. Bronze chrysanthemums are worn with corallian necklaces, and yellow ones with amber beads. White ones with an ivory necklace look particularly well on the light dark blue—if you know what I mean—that is so fashionable for tailors just now.

White antelope gloves with wide unstiffened gauntlets are worn with walking dresses and costumes having close fitting sleeves. The left one is often adorned with a tiny monogram of cut leather to match the dominant note in the ensemble.

claim a place among the novelties of the moment.

The new bags which I saw this week in Lane, Crawford's are interesting as an indication of what types are considered correct as accessories to the present fashions.

Tweed Is Very Smart.

There are first of all the new tweed bags. These are large, considerably larger than any in the sketch, and of the old made bag shape except that they are wider and less deep than those we used some eight years ago. The frames of tortoiseshell as they were then, are square instead of being semi-

ITEMS THAT AID AND ABET GOOD DRESSING.

GLOVES,
HATS,
FLOWERS
AND
THE
INVALUABLE
SAC
A
MAIN.



"Hat And Handbag" Sets.

The difficulty of getting just the right handbag for an outfit is solved by having one to match the hat. The black antelope felt hat in the sketch is trimmed with lines of closely worked rouleau stitching in silver thread. The bag accompanying it is of black suede decorated in exactly the same way.

The delightful evening bag of white velvet held in the other hand has one of the new jewelled tops which has two openings, one disclosing a fitted vanity case and the other giving access to the bag itself. Diamanté lines radiate from the top over the velvet of the bag.

With Interesting Additions.

A bag fitted with an umbrella to match is a delightful possession for travelling. Although only an inch or so of the handle protrudes beyond the edge of the bag the umbrella is of quite a useful size when opened. One quite new bag is fastened in a novel way by slipping a decorative lipstick-attached to a fine silver chain—through slots in the flap and the bag. The handbag with handkerchief to match is by no means new, but when the bag is of fine kid treated to match exactly the silk handkerchief it contains, it can justifiably

circular which, of course, gives extra width.

The materials are the new *kanha* tweeds mostly, of course, in beige, chestnut, brown, and grey mixtures and extra strength is given by the seams being bound with *suede* or kid. They are lined inside with moiré and nicely fitted.

Black Moiré.

For afternoon use or use with a fur coat are similar bags in black moiré, and for those who prefer leather they are also made of that material, but in this case generally with a steel frame and in a flatter shape.

Black moiré is also used for smaller bags still in the same style for afternoon use with a tag of fastening of *diamanté*. These are lined generally with corded silk or a fancy satin.

Coloured Leather.

Brightly coloured leather in envelope or quite flat bag shapes is also very chic for use with smart sports suits, tailor made, or afternoon dress generally. I found one most attractive bag in bright scaling wax red leather which was lined with an expensive looking beige moiré, and had a fob wrist strap.

ROUND THE TOWN.

SEEN IN LOCAL SHOPS.

Rose And Orchid.

There were two little evening frocks which fascinated me in the DOLLY VARDON HAT SHOP yesterday. One is in orchid georgette. It is simple in shape with a well cut skirt with godets of uneven lengths, on the shoulder and hip are flowers like big poppies made of the material and touched with silver paint. A long drapery hangs from one shoulder. The second is in rose coloured American taffetas, which is a similar material to *faille*, and much less stiff than ordinary taffetas. The shape is similar to the orchid frock, and it has the same type of flowers, but the skirt instead of having godets is cut on the lines of a *robe de style* and scalloped at the bottom.

For Parties.

In LANE, CRAWFORD'S children's department I saw that little girls are going to dance in the same pretty

foot wear as their mothers this season. Dainty silver brocade shoes with flat heels can be had there in all sizes from 8 to 1.

Treasures Of All Sorts.

In the perfumery department of LANE CRAWFORD'S I was looking this week at a delightful collection of Christmas cards and calendars. It is as well to make an early selection for the supply is not inexhaustible and no more will arrive this year.

There were also some novel cut glass powder boxes which I liked, and gift boxes put up both by Coty and Morney, containing powder, perfume, bath salts, soap and toilet water. These are in various sizes and prices from \$10.00 and would make most acceptable Christmas gifts.

I found, too, a new "Caron" perfume called "Radiant" which has a fresh and very pleasant scent

THE INTERESTING CUT OF THE NEW FASHIONS.

THREE FROCKS FROM
PAMELA.

The bustle has made its appearance this season after a long period of neglect. Perhaps it was just as well that we did neglect it because it was not in the days of its great popularity, the gracious thing it is now. Today the bustle is really a bow placed sometimes low in the small of the back, but more often behind the right hip, and even sometimes just below and on the hip. In a lovely evening model in rose *faille* it occupies the last position and from it a swathed belt runs up over the other hip widening as it goes, a very small bow appearing here to balance that on the right hip. The skirt is cut circular and dips to a point to the ground at either side.

A similar pointed dip in a circular skirt can be seen in another evening dress of chintz velvet although it is formed by a double loose godet in this case. The material is black with a widely spaced blue and dull gold rose design.

Another interesting cut is to be observed in an afternoon frock of Italian red wool marocaine. There is a sort of circular apron in the front of the skirt which is joined to the side seam on the left but allowed to hang free just short of the right hip, so that it falls in a point having rather the appearance of a godet. This apron has a finely knifed pleated hem, and the same hem of pleating is used on the ends of the wide sash which ties low in the back. The neck comes to a V and is finished with a bow tie of the material.

GLOVES ARE SMART AND SENSIBLE.

WASHING SUEDE, KID AND
FABRIC ALL PLAY
THEIR PART.

Gloves are eminently sensible this season. They are less ornamental and extravagant than they have been for many years and great attention is paid to cut, colour, and workmanship.

Looking through the really excellent selection at Lane, Crawford's I was particularly struck with the good range of colour. While nearly all in beige and beige grey tones they cover all the colours which are correct this season, and there are of course black and white pairs for special needs. With the new wine reds, dull greens, and navys, some sort of beige is correct, generally in one of the darker plum tones, but of course each colour has its correct accompaniment. It is however safe to say that from pearl grey and lemon yellow the tones range through every possible variation of beige, tan and grey.

Embroidered Gauntlets.

Most of the gloves have a short gauntlet which may or may not turn over. This is embroidered in coloured silk or ornamented with punching, or it may be made of a reptile stamped, kid or suede. There are a few longer gauntlet shapes mostly of a "cavalier" cut, which fit by means of a strap and press stud, but they are generally designed for sports wear.

Washing Suede.

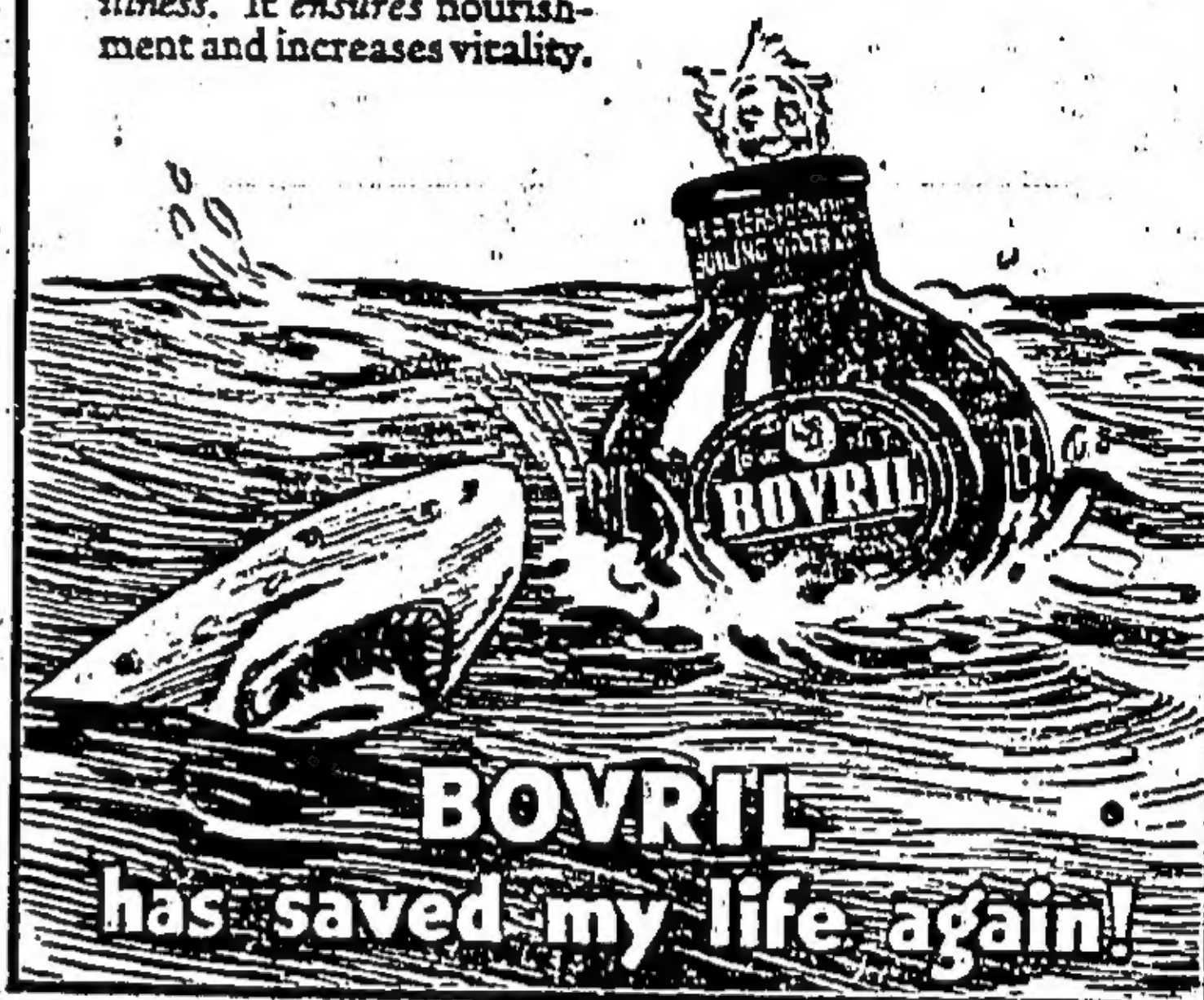
One of the innovations this year is washing suede. It looks exactly like the ordinary suede and can be had in several thicknesses. If washed according to the directions no harm can come to the gloves. Unlike washleather it is necessary to rinse out all the soap.

Kid of course is always extremely smart and should be worn for preference with an elaborate afternoon toilette. I liked particularly a pearl patent kid pair which had a little embroidery in dull poppy red and grey silk on the gauntlets. The same glove can be had in pearl grey with silver and old gold stitching.

The chamois leather gloves are exactly in white and pale lemon and seem to be particularly neatly cut this season. There is also a good choice in suede finish fabric gloves which are nice for sports or morning wear, and keep a good appearance after washing. They are made on similar designs to the more expensive kid of suede and only cost \$9.25 a pair.

All Lane, Crawford's gloves have come in in the last two months so that there is no risk of them having perished during the summer. They can be had in sizes from 6 to 12.

Bovril is a most valuable
aid in the prevention of
illness. It ensures nourish-
ment and increases vitality.



FELIX

Has

FROCKS FOR EVERY OCCASION

At Reasonable Prices.

A DELIGHTFUL SELECTION OF
FANCY ARTICLES FOR CHRISTMAS
JUST UNPACKED.

Recommended and used by
Dentists and Doctors

Gibbs Dentifrice
BRITISH MADE

WHITEAWAY'S

TOY BAZAAR

IN

**FULL
SWING**

Bring the little ones to see
the toys.

Wonderful Selections.



BE ADVISED
SHOP EARLY FOR CHRISTMAS
AT
WHITEAWAYS.

THE PIONEER SILK STORE

Have an exquisite range of:

**GOLD AND SILVER THREAD
PIECE LACE**
for Evening Dresses

FLANNEL BISHOP COATS.

IMITATION JADE. STRIPED SPUN SILK.

WOMAN'S PAGE (CONT'D.)

CHOOSE YOUR PRESENT WISELY.

THE GIFT OF A LUXURIOUS NIGHT'S REST.

The problem of what to give for Christmas only comes once a year. For which many of us are very thankful! But there is all the more reason then to choose wisely and not to send a gift which carries a "duty" label, as so many of them do. Of course, the present must depend to some extent on your purse and more if it is to be successful on the taste of the recipient, but there are some things which nearly every woman who has a house welcomes. Those things which men are so apt to accept as a matter of course. What married woman would not be delighted to receive a pair of hemstitched linen sheets. "How dull" you may exclaim from the superior heights of unmarried eighteen. But it is not at all dull as you will discover in time. You can buy them two pairs in a box all nicely bound

with green ribbons, and pillow slips to match at Whiteaway, Laidlaw's.

Perhaps your purse after so many calls on it can't run to linen. In that case, the proved worth of "Mar-de" sheets which cost only \$0.65 a pair would make a welcome gift, or a hemstitched pair of the same make for \$11.50.

If you still protest that sheets are "dull," why not an art silk bed spread woven in a shot effect in old gold and any pastel shade you like, or an eiderdown! The soft luxury of a down quilt with lovely colours is a present which speaks of a warm heart. It will give the lucky recipient a glow of comfort on the coldest night and will make her bedroom gay and beautiful by day. At Whiteaway's the eiderdowns run from about \$70 a pair or for a double bed \$50.

A BOX OF HATS.

FELT, SATIN, AND VELVET.

When I paid my weekly visit to the Dolly Vardon Hat Shop a big box of hats which had just arrived was opened for my delection. It was particularly interesting as it contained so many different expressions of the millinery mode of this season.

There were, for example, two beige felt hats. One had a low swathing of crushed velvet and the new points over either ear, the second has the dearest trimming of gebo-feathers which run in a band across the top of the crown and down one side. A black satin model, intended for wear with a blue afternoon frock under a fur coat, has flat applique flowers of madonna blue velvet outlined with silver braid. Another hat of the same order is in rose beige satin which is veiled with net embroidered with gold thread and deeper rose, while a third in warm brown satin, has applique bands of gold lace.

Then there were three velvet hats, one brown with an applique trimming in the shape of a spray of leaves and flowers of beige silk which was worked all over with machine stitching. Italian red velvet has two large circular plaques, made up of tiny gold rings, set just to the right front of the crown, while tan velvet is made in semi-jockey style and has a ribbon of its own material tied in a loose bow over the right ear.

HANDKERCHIEFS AND STOCKINGS.

WELCOME CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Of course, you have thought of handkerchiefs as a Christmas present, handkerchiefs and stockings can always be given with full assurance that they will be useful and welcome. —Warricwer, Laidlaw's have thought of it too, and they have the most delightful gift boxes of both.

The handkerchief boxes are exciting. Each one is different outside, gay and pretty and novel in design, and it is really a delightful game to lift off the lid and see what will be inside. A game which is probably more enjoyed by the purchaser than the vendor, but they were very kind about it and let me play as long as I liked.

Inside were white handkerchiefs in Irish linen, with lace drawn thread, work, or embroidery. "Charming" opal tinted squares, of nainsook with embroidery of fern or white lace. Each box is packed differently, the contents may lie as a rose, as a butterfly or in dozens of other pretty ways.

The stockings are pure, French silk in the newest shades and are put up in boxes containing three pairs at \$25. They can be bought separately and cost \$8.50 a pair.

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS."

A NEW SHOP OPENED.

A delightful little shop has been opened in Ice House Street just above Madame Surrall's. It is called The Flower Shop and fills a long felt want in the Colony. When I went in yesterday I imagined myself for a moment back in London or Paris, for the tastefully arranged baskets and vases of flowers seemed a very far cry from the "Street of Illusion" as I call Flower Street. This shop is a new venture and one which is very welcome, for in it you can find flowers with long stems (which are their own—not prived), all beautifully fresh and not wired, artificially opened, or otherwise "improved," by a Chinese florist. It is under European management and the service is courteous and helpful. Although the Flower Shop is not in a very prominent position, I feel sure that it will soon be very well known, and a regular port of call for women who want to make their homes lovely, and for men who feel that they can best "say it with flowers."

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.

SALE OF FRENCH GOODS CHEZ MADAME CLERGET.

I have written before of the delightful collection of French frocks, coats, jumper suits, and accessories chez Madame Clerget, this week they are even more reasonable in price as she is holding a sale before the next big shipment arrives.

I don't know whether it is because the collection is so large or if it is continually being added to, but each time I go in I see any number of new things, the first of which to strike me yesterday was fans.

Fans, why we are in the land of fans," you may exclaim. Yes, but there are fans from Paris,

which is quite *autre chose*. They are made of lace, gold and silver, and fine Valenciennes and are the most attractive things. They are priced very moderately from \$5, and it is only the large ones, on which the lace is arranged in a froth like ostrich feathers, which run into double figures.

MADAME CLERGET

Has Pleasure in Announcing a

SPECIAL SALE

of her beautiful collection of

PARISIAN MODEL

GOWNS, COATS, SPORTS WEAR, Etc.

10, Ice House Street.

cause the collection is so large or if it is continually being added to, but each time I go in I see any number of new things, the first of which to strike me yesterday was fans.

Fans, why we are in the land of fans," you may exclaim. Yes, but there are fans from Paris,

Next, another local product shawls. But these shawls are of silk woven with a gold or silver and coloured floral pattern, with deep fringes.

Jumpers And Odd Skirts. I saw a number of jumpers and 4 length coats of that nice woollen material which looks like net darning, all very smart and original, and most useful check tweed and kasha odd skirts with the finish and *chic* which one expects of French garments.

For motoring or travel there are four piece suits in fine flannel. A jumper and skirt, a long coat, and a wide scarf. One example is in a chess board checks of light brown and white. The jumper is white and has a trimming band of brown.

Light Coats. There are a number of light coats in tweed and kasha and some most attractive two piece ensembles of dress and long coat, in both thick and thin materials. I also found some jumper suits in fine serges and kashas, and many new and lovely evening dresses. Evening bags in gold, silver and coloured *laine* were again a fresh discovery.

ALL THE DAY ROUND.

SOME "FELIX" FROCKS.

There are frocks for every hour of the day to be found chez Felix. Jumper suits in wool and in silk hang side by side with *chic* little afternoon garments and semi-evening, and evening dresses.

Among the jumper suits I made several new friends this week. The first to welcome me was a little red crepe suit, which looked very warm and bright on a chilly day. The jumper is made rather like a coat and opens over a vest of beige *crêpe de chine*, the same material appearing as a strapping on the belt. A silk suit is again in harmony in beige and red, the jumper is of printed material with a red polka dot while the skirt is plain beige and finely pleated. Another suit is grey and red, with once more a plain silk skirt. The jumper of wool is in a mixture of the two colours with a smart gold thread line.

For The Afternoon.

Then for the afternoon: Perhaps my first favourite is a very *chic* dress of navy georgette, which is cut rather like a jumper suit although actually in one piece. A pleated jabot falls from the neat white collar, and the same effect is arranged in the front of the skirt. The little turn back cuffs are also white.

Another navy dress, this time in *crêpe de chine* has a series of broad tucks round the hips to give it *linge*, with a simple *diamant* buckle as its ornament.

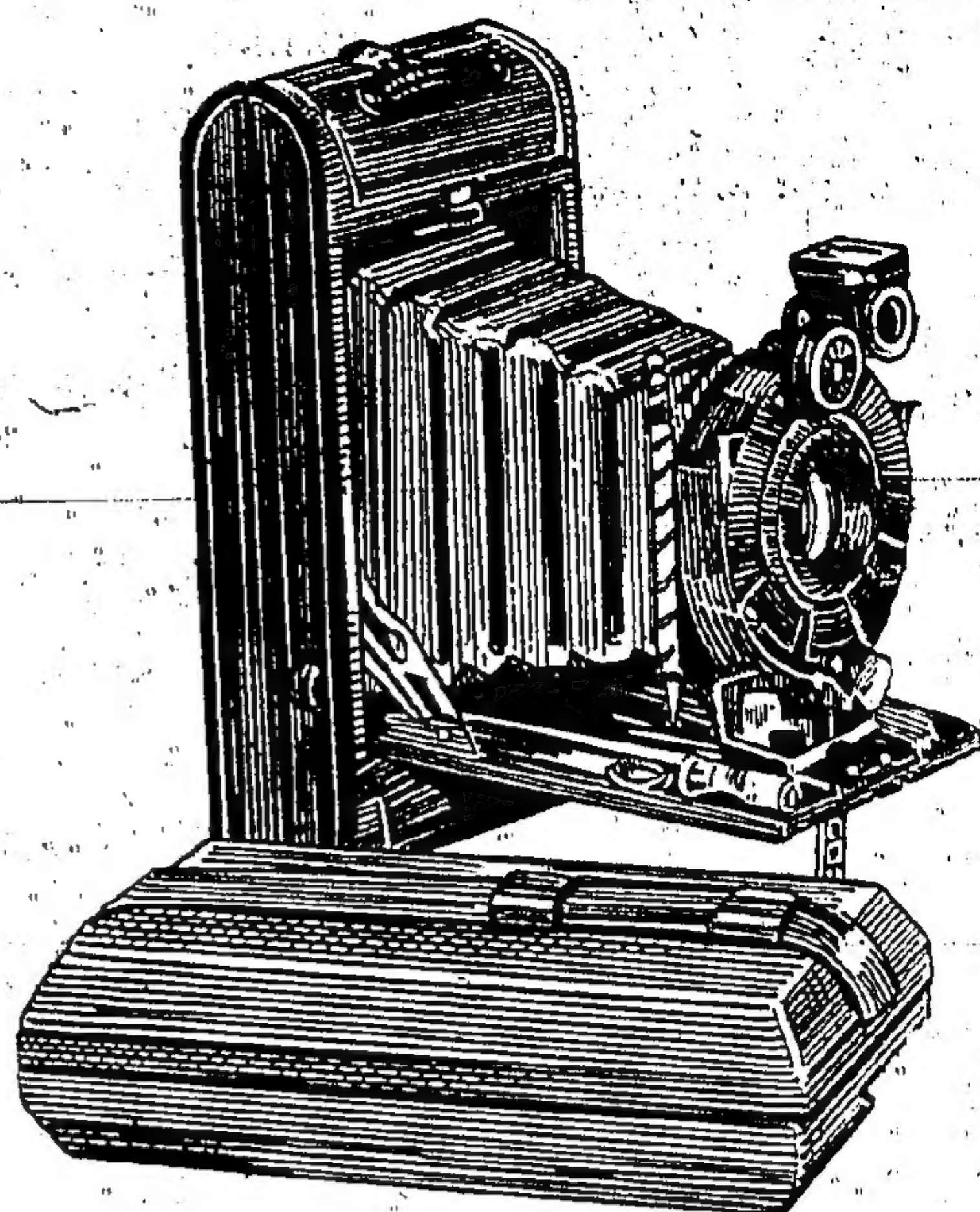
For Evening Wear.

For evening wear I fell in love with an all black frock of *crêpe de chine* and lace which was very simple and elegant, and a pretty little lemon yellow frock trimmed with a panel and skirt of knife pleating.

You Can't Crush Them.

I found too some useful little hats which are meant for sports or travelling. They are really made of ribbon—wide strips which are stitched together and look as if they were trimmed with the fashionable machine stitching. The result is that, however you ill-treat them, you can't crush or crease them, and they can be packed away into the tiniest corner and come out fresh. I saw them in a good range of colours.

There were also newly arrived some very smart felt hats which deserve better treatment, but which I have no space to describe. Felix hats are always interesting as they cater for so many different tastes and faces, and they all share that pleasing quality of being very reasonable in price.



The Vanity Kodak.

The Season's

most acceptable gift.

The Kodak, long established as supreme among cameras, now comes in a new and fascinating form.

Each Vanity Kodak includes a beautifully lined carrying case, giving a choice of five different colours.

The Vanity Kodak

can be seen at the Pharmacy or at

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[A.P. 16]

FRY'S

CARTETS

CUBE BLOCK CHOCOLATE

Ask for a Cartet!

A "square" meal in a Cartet! Sustaining, strengthening and energy-giving chocolate in cartets is an ideal food in a convenient and pleasant form. Just the thing for lunch—theatre—travelling—sports and in fact whenever you need a standby. There are four varieties to choose from and each represents the latest achievement in the production of good chocolate.

BUY A CARTET TO-DAY!

Fruit & Nut Chocolate
Smooth delicious plain chocolate, mixed with juicy raisins and crisp almonds!

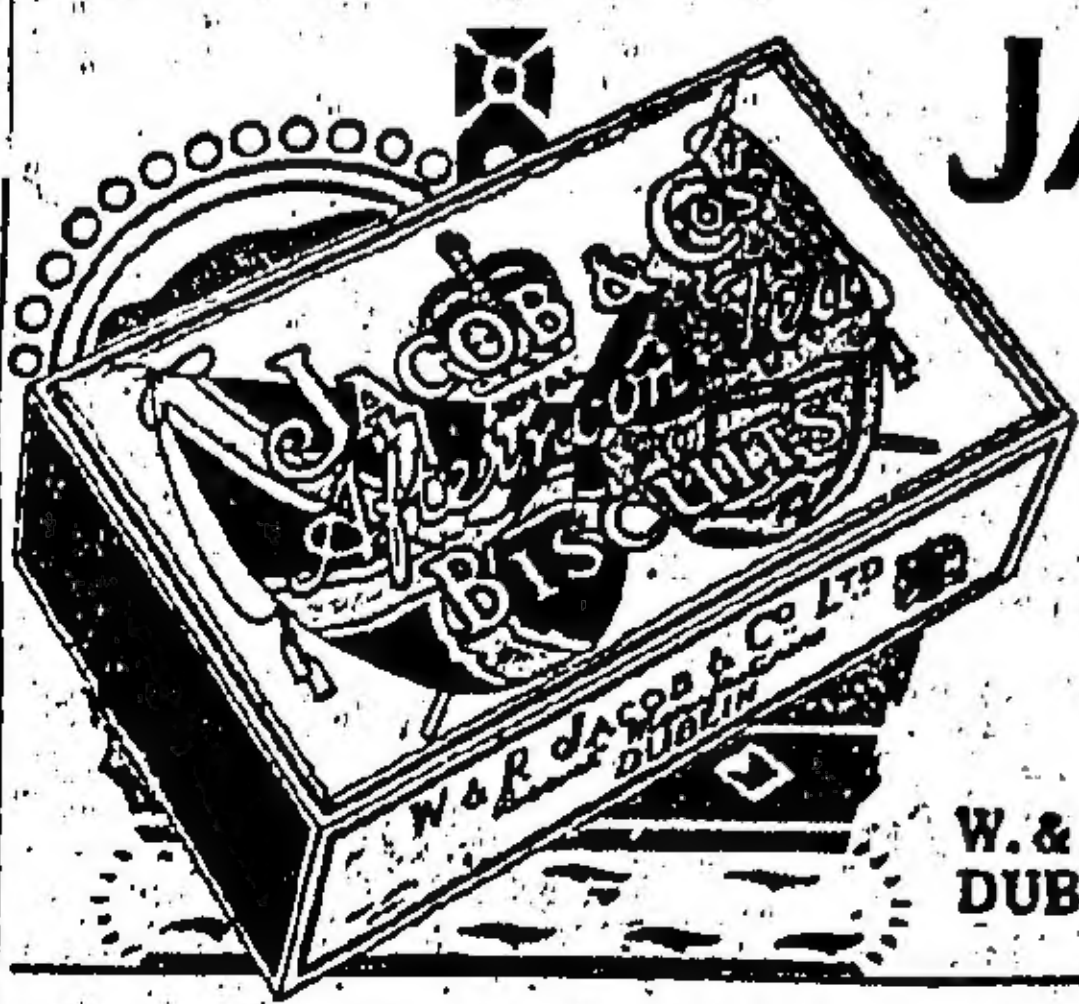
Milk Chocolate
Made with fresh milk from English farms. The choicest milk chocolate that can be produced!

Valencia Chocolate
Delightful milk chocolate made even more delightful with fruity raisins and choicest almonds!

Belgrave Chocolate
Perfectly plain, plainly perfect. Belgrave is a chocolate quite out of the ordinary!

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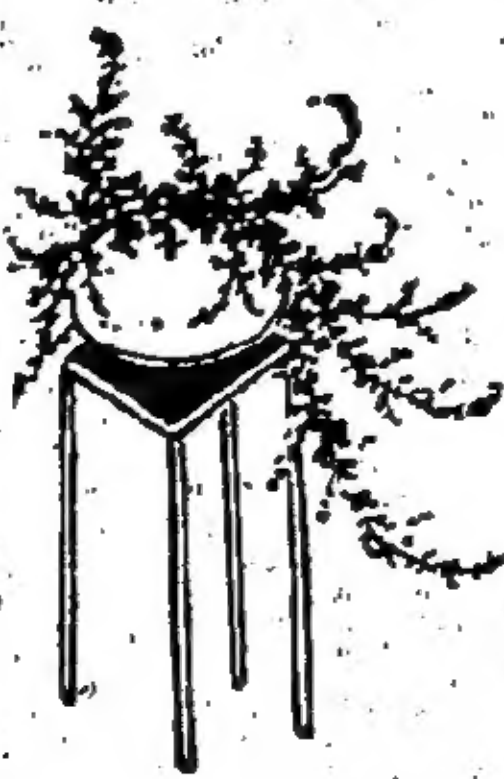


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ROYAL AFTERNOON TEA BISCUITS

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Learn the Art to display the beauty of flowers!

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A FOOD FOR EACH STAGE OF INFANCY
No. 1 MILK FOOD BIRTH TO 3 MONTHS
No. 2 MILK FOOD 3 TO 6 MONTHS
No. 3 MALTED FOOD 6 MONTHS & ONWARDS

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[A.P. 16]

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Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays

Pres. Madison... Tues. Dec. 18th	Pres. Cleveland... Tues. Dec. 11th, 8 a.m.
Pres. Jackson... Tues. Jan. 1st	Pres. Pierce... Tues. Dec. 25th
Pres. McKinley... Tues. Jan. 15th	Pres. Taft... Tues. Jan. 8th
Pres. Grant... Tues. Jan. 29th	Pres. Jefferson... Tues. Jan. 22nd

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Pres. Monroe... Sun. Dec. 16, 8 a.m.	Pres. Hayes... Sun. Jan. 27, 8 a.m.
Pres. Wilson... Sun. Dec. 30, 8 a.m.	Pres. Folk... Sun. Feb. 10, 8 a.m.
Pres. Van Buren... Sun. Jan. 13, 8 a.m.	Pres. Adams... Sun. Feb. 24, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Madison... Dec. 8th, 8 p.m.	Pres. Taft... Jan. 1st, 6 p.m.
Pres. Pierce... Dec. 18th, 8 p.m.	Pres. McKinley... Jan. 5th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Jackson... Dec. 22nd, 6 p.m.	Pres. Jefferson... Jan. 15th, 6 p.m.

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COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "MALAYA"

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15th December

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M.S. "Siam" ... 15th Dec.		
M.S. "Panama" ... 22nd Dec.		2nd Feb. 1929
M.S. "Danmark" ... 31st Dec.		9th Feb.
M.S. "Java" ... 20th Jan.		1st Mar.
M.S. "Australia" ... 11th Feb.		24th Mar.

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Agents.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, Dec. 6th.

Provisional Observations

Day at 2 p.m. 8 a.m. 4 p.m.

Barometer... 30.69 30.14 30.13

Temperature... 65 63 67

Humidity... 59 74 69

Wind... E E E

Direction... E E E

Force... 3 4 3

Weather... B O O

Rain... 0.00 0.00 0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 6th: 68

Lowest open-air Temperature, 6th: 62

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From December 7th to 13th, 1928.

High Water. Low Water.

Day of Week Day of Month

Hong Kong Standard Time

Height

Hong Kong Standard Time

Height

Fri. 7 m 6.5 6.5 0.20 4.1

Sat. 8 m 7.12 5.3 1.22 3.4

Sun. 9 m 7.54 6.6 0.44 3.0

Mon. 10 m 8.31 5.1 1.2 2.4

Tues. 11 m 8.9 4.2 1.47 1.9

Wed. 12 m 9.43 3.5 1.6 1.4

Thurs. 13 m 9.7 2.8 1.8 1.3

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Message: Maritimes

Athens II, December 18th.

Chioniceaus, January 1st.

D'Arignon, January 1st.

Sphinx, January 15th.

General Metzinger, Jan. 29th.

Paul Lecoq, February 12th.

Andre Lebon, Feb. 20th.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakana Maru, to-day.

Anda Maru, Dec. 9th.

Kashima Maru, Dec. 9th.

Ginjo Maru, Dec. 13th.

Kama Maru, Dec. 14th.

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.

Franken, December 11th.

Benscheid, Dec. 13th.

Polda, Dec. 16th.

Main, Dec. 22nd.

Prier, Jan. 13th.

Lahn, January 30th.

Peninsular and Oriental.

Malwa, to-day.

Trevelian, December 18th.

Kashmir, Dec. 18th.

Kalyan, Dec. 21st.

Naldera, December 22nd.

Morea, January 4th.

Kashgar, January 18th.

Padiua, January 18th.

Macedonia, February 1st.

Rhiva, February 15th.

Khyber, March 7th.

Karmala, March 21st.

Prince Line.

Royal Prince, December 31st.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Delhi, December 19th.

Ceylon, Dec. 24th.

With Wilhelmson, Oslo.

Norwegian Africa and Australia Line.

Hess, December 22nd.

Thalatta, January 10th.

Tenneste, January 30th.

"CHUEN CHOW'S" MATE CENSURED.

THREE DAYS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRINK.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

Mr. Patrick Scully, First Mate of the Macao steamer *Chuen Chow* was before a Marine Court of Enquiry held at the Harbour Office yesterday afternoon, to answer a charge of misconduct while the vessel was en route to Macao on November 24th.

The constitution of the Court was as follows.—Mr. W. H. Hoegood (Deputy Harbour Master), President; Lieut.-Commr. J. E. Caffin, H.M.S. *Cumberland*; Captain R. T. Hughes, master of the s.s. *Chak-shan*; Captain H. W. Walker, master of the s.s. *Kwong Tung*.

An entry in the official log book of the *Chuen Chow* upon which the enquiry was based reads as follows:—"Thomas Jones, Master of the s.s. *Chuen Chow* lying at Macao Harbour at 2.30 p.m. on November 24th. Mr. P. Scully, 1st mate was under the influence of liquor on board the ship. He was put under arrest by Macao Police and released at 10 p.m. and brought back on board ship. On November 26th, still under the influence of liquor."

Mr. Leo D'Almada appeared on behalf of the defendant.

Captain's Evidence.

Captain Thomas Jones, Master of the s.s. *Chuen Chow* read the above entry in the log book of the vessel and said that Mr. P. Scully joined the ship on November 24th at Hong Kong. No duty had been done by this officer since he joined the ship. Witness did not read the clause which he wrote in the official log book to the defendant on account of the latter's condition.

Questioned by the members of the Court witness said that the ship left Hong Kong on her maiden voyage to Macao on Saturday November 24th, at 2 p.m. The duties of the defendant were to keep watch, work the ship and look after the cargo.

Witness could not say whether the defendant attended to any of the work of loading cargo at Hong Kong as business had kept him on shore until past 1 p.m. (The vessel sailed at 2 p.m.) The defendant had not done any duty from 2 p.m. on Saturday when the vessel sailed until the vessel returned on the following Monday. The defendant did not continue his duties as he was discharged by the owners. Witness did not approach the defendant and order him to carry out his duties as he was not in a fit state to be talked to. He was in his cabin most of the time and went ashore and was finally brought back by the Police late on Sunday night. The defendant had not asked for permission to go ashore, but was arrested on board by the Macao Police who detained him at the Harbour Office, though not in a cell. He was troublesome on board and had liquor during the three days.—Saturday, November 24th, to Monday, November 26th.

No Danger or Impediment to Working the Ship.

Mr. D'Almada asked witness whether he could say the condition or conduct of the defendant tended at any time to danger or impeded the navigation of the vessel. Witness replied No.

Witness added that when the defendant was brought back to the ship on Sunday night he was sober and apologized and said that he was sorry. The vessel sailed the next morning (Monday) for Hong Kong at 7.30 a.m., but the defendant was found in his cabin again under the influence of drink.

The Court: Did you take any steps to prevent him obtaining the liquor?

Witness: No he apparently got it from the Bar where the drinks were sold.

The Court: Did you not give the man in charge of the bar any order to stop the supply of liquor being given to the defendant?—No.

Witness said that he had to do double watch because the defendant was not in fit condition to leave his cabin.

Drinking With the Passengers.

Mr. Hannibal Heegan, the Chief Engineer of the s.s. *Chuen Chow* said that he saw and knew very little of the incident. He did not see the defendant being taken ashore, but defendant came to his cabin late on Sunday night after he had been brought back to the ship. Defendant had woken him up and asked him (witness) what he had done while he was under the influence of drink! The defendant stayed for about 15 minutes with him before seeing the Captain. Witness said that he saw the defendant "having a few" with the passengers, but could not say whether the defendant had done his duties on the voyage back to Hong Kong as he was below all the time. The Chinese purser and crew of the ship both said that the defendant was staggering about the ship under the effect of liquor. (Continued on next column.)

MY FAVOURITE SILK SHOP.

JADE, A NEW COAT, AND LACE.

In my favourite silk store—the Pioneer—I found several new and delightful things this week. First jade. I had noticed it before but on being told it was imitation I had not examined it closely because as a general rule imitation jade has such a hopeless "glassy" look. But yesterday the green-neck laces attracted me and I was amazed when I took them up to see what a good effect they have. Many of the strings are mottled with the clear pea green which is so much admired by Parisiennes. While it must be admitted that real jade is nicer, still in these days when every sort of synthetic jewellery is admitted I think it would be hard to find anything of the sort more pleasing than these strings, and their price is very low indeed.

Next I was shown some new flannel coats, this true Bishop coats mostly with Persian designs. They are much the same shape as the popular coolie coat, but the pattern runs in a border down both fronts, and the colourings and designs are less bizarre than on coolie coats. There are, I was told, over 300 different patterns.

Some lovely tinsel laces claimed my attention last week and I told you something of them then. Yesterday I was looking more particularly at narrower laces which are used for frills and trimmings and at an exquisite new pattern in silver shoe brocade. I also noticed some new striped spun silks, with narrow stripes mostly in self-colours on a white ground.

HONG KONG-NEW GUINEA.

The North German Lloyd Company is to inaugurate a six-weekly direct service between Hong Kong and New Guinea. Rabaul, Witu and Kaili will be the regular ports of call in the archipelago and also eventually Hilo, Port Moresby, Samarai, Kaeiwing and Madang. The service will be maintained by the s.s. *Bremerhaven* which will most probably make her first sailing between February 5th and 10th from Hong Kong.

The vessel will have accommodation for a few cabin-passengers and a certain number of Chinese deck-passengers and will make the voyage from Hong Kong to Rabaul in about a fortnight.

He was told to go to his cabin by one of the Chinese stewards. There was a reception at Macao when the vessel arrived and that was how the defendant got drunk. Mr. Scully had an account with the ship's bar and all drinks which he had were charged to his account. "Awfully Sorry."

The defendant giving evidence said that he joined the ship at Hong Kong on Saturday, November 24th. He held a river master's certificate. Asked to explain himself, the defendant remarked that he was "awfully sorry." He had done duty the day the ship sailed and got the draft of the ship before the vessel left. He was also on duty when the vessel was moored to the wharf at Macao. He admitted being drunk in Macao—a number of friends having come aboard to see him.

Defendant's Record.

Mr. Leo D'Almada then informed the Court of the defendant's record. Mr. Scully joined the Royal Navy in 1890 and left in March 1912 after having served on a number of H.M. ships. The defendant brought his discharge. He had passed his examinations for the rank of leading seaman and the educational test for a Petty Officer. Under the heading of character and ability, the defendant's records were all "very good." He was also granted two good conduct badges. The defendant had never been in trouble before. After leaving the Navy the defendant passed his examinations for 1st mate of river steamer. Since 1924 he had served both as mate and master of various river steamers. His last appointment was Master of the s.s. *Anjou* from which post he was dismissed, not on any account of misconduct, but on a technicality arising out of the latest ordinance with reference to river steamers, under which the defendant could not remain as master of the s.s. *Anjou*. "Evidently he was overjoyed at obtaining the appointment to the s.s. *Chuen Chow* and fell to the temptation to take a little too much drink. He was very sorry indeed for his slip which had led to his being dismissed from his ship."

The Court adjourned and the finding was as follows:—We find that Mr. P. Scully, mate of the British s.s. *Chuen Chow* Certificate of Competency as Master No. 4399 River Trade only, of Hong Kong was, guilty of gross misconduct—(drunkenness) on the s.s. *Chuen Chow* on November 24th, 25th, and 26th, 1928 and we adjudge that he be severely censured. The Board further adds that they consider the Master was at fault in not preventing Patrick Scully from obtaining further alcohol when he first observed his condition.

ALLOTMENTS IN BRITAIN.

BIG SHRINKAGE.

ONLY A WAR TIME CRAZE.

Latest statistics issued by the Ministry of Agriculture show that the number of allotment holders in England and Wales has decreased by 250,000 during the period 1920-28, and that the land devoted to this purpose has also decreased in the same period by 21,000 acres.

In the food crisis of the war the allotmenters "saved the situation," in the words of Lord Ernle, a former Minister of Agriculture. It is estimated that in 1917 and 1918 the allotment holders raised £25,000,000 worth of food.

It is obvious that the disappearance of 21,000 acres of allotments means the loss of a supplementary food supply which would be valuable even in time of peace.

The Ministry of Agriculture denies that it is indifferent to the interests of the allotment holders. Most of the decrease, it is stated, has taken place on private land, and here the Ministry is powerless. The rest is due to the lapse of wartime powers under which land was compulsorily acquired for allotments.

Official View of The Shrinkage.

An official of the Ministry of Agriculture made the following statement to a *Daily Express* representative who asked if there was any foundation for the suggestion that the Government was now indifferent to the interests of allotment holders:—

"On the contrary, the Ministry of Agriculture does all it can to encourage allotment-holders to-day, and to look after their interests. The problem goes much deeper than is obvious at once. It strikes at the private ownership of land."

Present Laws.

"There is no power, under the present laws, by which the Government can prevent a private owner from selling his land."

"If a landlord who has leased ground for allotments receives a profitable offer for that part of his property—say from a builder—one can stop his acceptance of it, and the consequent disappearance of the allotments."

"It is extremely doubtful, moreover, whether legislation to prevent him evicting allotment holders would be beneficial to the allotment system. You can imagine an allotment society then approaching a private owner with a proposal to lease his land. He would be practically certain to refuse their offer, because, once they became his tenants, he could never dispossess them."

"The Ministry has definite powers, however, over local authorities who own land, specially bought for allotment purposes. And it may be remarked in passing that the amount of such land is increasing every year."

"No local authority can sell this land without the Ministry's assent. Furthermore, the Ministry is compelled—if it does assent to the sale—to demand that other equally suitable land be provided for the evicted holders."

"Though the Ministry has no power at all where allotment land is privately owned, it always tries—if a sale is in prospect—to ease the position of the holders by sending a representative to discuss the position with the owner of the property."

There were 1,047,318 allotments, with a total acreage of 156,948, in England and Wales at the end of 1928. In 1920 there were just under 1,300,000 allotments and the annual report of the Allotments Organisation Society expresses the belief that "a still further decrease will have to be recorded" when the next official figures are issued.

The report says that the first and most important cause of the shrinkage was "the change of attitude of Parliament and the Minister responsible towards allotments and allotment holders soon after the war, when normal conditions had to be restored."

"Our whole point is that, if the authorities had been as keen in maintaining the war-time enthusiasm for allotments as they were in restoring land used as allotments to its owners, there would have been in cultivation thousands of acres more than there are to-day."

A good many of Mr. H. G. Wells's novels have appeared on the films, but recently he has turned his hand to writing direct for the cinema. Alluring offers from Hollywood have not in this case been the cause of this new departure, as with so many other novelists, but the fact that Wells's younger son has adopted the career of film producer. So his father has provided him with the scenario for his short film, which Mr. Frank Wells, assisted by Mr. Ivor Montagu and several other film enthusiasts of the younger school, is busy producing. Three have already been finished and may probably be shown all together at some big London theatre. All the stories are described as dealing with Mr. Wells's favourite lower middle class, Mr. Pollyish sort of life, although there is a melodramatic touch in them that is not in his novels.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

STRANER "MANTUA".

ARRIVED HONG KONG on 6th DECEMBER, 1928.

FROM ANTWERP LONDON GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by 6th December, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

A Protest has been noted by the Master against bad weather.

MAKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. Hong Kong, 29th Nov., 1928. [7044]

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "PORTHOS".

ARRIVED HONG KONG on 5th DECEMBER, 1928.

FROM MARSEILLES, ETC., ALSO BRUNING CARGO FROM COGNAC, ETC. S.S. "BOLEON".

CARGO FROM LA PALICE, ETC. S.S. "LIEUT. DE LA TOUR".

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared within 7 Days including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

All Claims must be sent to the Underwriter before the Friday the 14th December, 1928, or they will not be recognised.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for Examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyor Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Tuesday the 11th December, 1928.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SEANGHAI	"CHINKIANG"	On 7th Dec.	7 a.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KIUKIANG"	On 7th Dec.	10 a.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"CHANGHONG"	On 7th Dec.	Noon
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW"	On 9th Dec.	7 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 9th Dec.	Noon
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & DALNY	"LIANGHONG"	On 9th Dec.	3 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"YUNNAN"	On 11th Dec.	3 p.m.
HONGKONG, S'PORE & BANGKOK	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 13th Dec.	Noon
SEANGHAI	"YUNNAN"	On 13th Dec.	3 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 13th Dec.	Noon
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KWANGHONG"	On 14th Dec.	10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUIYANG"	On 16th Dec.	7 a.m.
SHANGHAI & DALNY	"KANGHONG"	On 16th Dec.	Noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 16th Dec.	3 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWANGTUNG"	On 18th Dec.	10 a.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"SHANTUNG"	On 19th Dec.	3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"HUPEH"	On 19th Dec.	3 p.m.
WATWAI, CHUPPOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 20th Dec.	4 p.m.
WATWAI, CHUPPOO & TIENTSIN	"KURICHOW"	On 20th Dec.	4 p.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TEAN"	On 27th Dec.	10 a.m.

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TELEPHONE CENTRAL 38. Agents.

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AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

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HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
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Excellent & Most Up-to-date First & Second Class Passenger Accommodation.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY-19 DAYS.

SHIP	Days Home Kowloon	Days to Sail
CHANGTE	7th December	14th December
TAIPING	4th January, 1929	11th January, 1929
CHANGTE	8th February, "	15th February, "
TAIPING	8th March, "	15th March, "

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AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "BUMARUS"	11th January
S.S. "AUTOLYCHUS"	8th February

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HONG KONG & CANTON, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

BOSTON

AND NEW YORK

M.V. "ROYAL PRINCE"	31st December
M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE"	28th January, 1929

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.	To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.
PORTHOS ... 18th Dec.	ATHOS II ... 15th Dec.
CHENONCEAUX ... 1st Jan., 1929	D'ARLAN ... 1st Jan., 1929
ATHOS II ... 15th Jan.	SPHINX ... 15th Jan.
DAKAR ... 20th Jan.	G. METZINGER ... 29th Jan.
SPHINX ... 12th Feb.	PAUL LECAT ... 12th Feb.
G. METZINGER ... 26th Feb.	ANDRE LEBON ... 26th Feb.
PAUL LECAT ... 12th Mar.	CHENONCEAUX ... 12th Mar.
ANDRE LEBON ... 26th Mar.	PORTHOS ... 26th Mar.

We can issue Through Tickets to EGYPT, SYRIAN PORTS, EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR by Transshipment on our Mail Steamers at PORT-SAID, or DIBOUTI.

COMMERCIAL LINE
For DUNKIRK via PORT-SAID, ORAN, CASABLANCA, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, (ANTWERP).

For Full Particulars, apply to -
Cie des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
R. OUBRY & SUTHERLAND.

Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

December 5th.	December 6th.
Hankajell, Norwegian str., 1,428 tons, Capt. Albert Aronsen, from Canton, lying at buoy No. C49—Doddwell & Co.	Chinkiang, British str., 1,229 tons, Capt. C. Stringer, from Canton, lying at buoy No. C46—B. & S.
Sunkong, Chinese str., 322 tons, Capt. Lai Kwong, from Kwang Chow Wan, with 250 tons of general cargo, lying at buoy No. C14—Man Yick.	Cremor, Dutch str., 2,755 tons, Capt. Harmsen, from Swatow, lying at Stonecutters—J.C.J.L.
Tsinan, Dutch str., 4,393 tons, Capt. D. Pais, from Sourabaya, which port she left on November 15th, with 4,290 tons of sugar and 888 tons of general cargo, lying at buoy No. A3—J.C.J.L.	Empress of Russia, British str., 16,810 tons, Capt. A. J. Hosken, R.N.R., from Vancouver, via Japan ports and Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—C.P.O.S.
Maitava, British str., 10,945 tons, Capt. C. Davis, from London, which port she left on November 2nd, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Mackenzie & Co.	Ning Hui, British str., 1,482 tons, Capt. Hardie, from Canton, lying at buoy No. B9—B. & S.
Rena, Norwegian str., 2,885 tons, Capt. P. A. Tufton, from Subang, with 1,250 tons of general cargo, lying at buoy No. A25—Thorsen & Co.	Sokudai, Norwegian str., 1,117 tons, Capt. H. Sandvib, from Newchwang, with 50 tons of general cargo, lying at buoy No. C16—K. Larsen.
Telemachus, British str., 7,480 tons, Capt. Leslie, from Singapore, which port she left on November 30th, with a general cargo, lying at Holt's Wharf—B. & S.	Tianjin, Japanese str., 1,305 tons, Capt. T. Nakamura, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal, lying at Yaumati—M.B.K.
Tijpanas, Dutch str., 2,778 tons, Capt. H. de Yonge, from Swatow, with 1,000 tons of sugar, lying at buoy No. A2—J.C.J.L.	Tokushima, Japanese str., 3,703 tons, Capt. K. Mitsui, from Singapore, which port she left on December 1st, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A4—N.Y.K.

CLEARANCES.

December 6th.
Apoy, for Hongkong.
Chile Maru, for Takao.
Chung Kong, for Tournai.
Cremor, for Singapore.
Halldor, for Bangkok.
Hong Kong, for Swatow.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
King Yuan, for Hoihow.
Kinkiang, for Hoihow.
Lee Cheung, for Canton.
Mendo Maru, for Shanghai.
New Mathilde, for Hoihow.
Ninghai, for Swatow.
Shunehi, for Saigon.
Sokudai, for Canton.
Song Bo, for Haiphong.
Sunkong, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Telemachus, for Takao.
Tokushima Maru, for Dairen.
Vestland, for Samarinda.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.
The following cabin passengers arrived yesterday by the R.M.S. Empress of Russia from the North: Mrs. K. H. Benvis, Major A. W. Bird, Miss H. Bouscaren, Capt. Bowerman, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Burgess, Mrs. A. R. F. Brown, Mrs. W. R. Bremer, Mr. Au Bien, Mr. L. H. Burke, Mr. E. G. A. Bruck, Mr. A. M. Birchall, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. and Miss M. Bryan, Mr. S. J. Barn, Mrs. J. E. Barnes, Mr. Y. H. Chang, Mr. C. T. Chang, Mr. V. Chen, Mrs. C. A. M. Cator, Mr. and Mrs. Yeh Bun Chun, Mr. K. C. Chow, Mr. C. C. Chen, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. C. Donohue, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. and Miss Elliott, Mr. H. H. Eggers, Mrs. W. M. Fong, Miss B. Gomersall, Mrs. H. Gittins, Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. Gowen, Mr. E. H. Hoyt, Mr. P. L. Harrison, Mr. L. E. Illingworth, Mr. K. Sing, Hon. C. and Mrs. Johns, the Misses Johns, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Jones, Mr. J. and Miss E. Jones, Sir E. J. Kadoorie, Mr. L. Kadoorie, Mr. King Yui Tin, Mr. K. Kuhn, Mr. J. S. Kenyon, Mr. C. S. Kwai, Mr. Geo. Lee, Mr. G. Leonard, Miss C. E. Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Lee, Mr. Li Shu Fan, Mr. H. C. Ling, Mr. Y. F. Leung, Mr. L. T. Lee, Mr. K. C. Peter Li, Mrs. C. E. Miller, Mrs. E. Moran, Mrs. J. S. Murray, Mrs. C. MacKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. MacDonnell, Mr. H. W. Page, Mr. W. G. Raymond, Mr. R. R. Roxburgh, Mr. P. S. Sole, Miss C. C. Stimson, Mrs. C. E. L. Stringer, Miss F. L. Stringer, Mr. C. B. Songest, Mr. B. K. Shen, Mr. B. F. Shen, Miss Irene To, Miss Phoebe To, Miss E. H. Whitcombe, Miss B. Woods, Mr. C. M. Dewitt, Mr. J. T. Ward, Mr. H. T. Wong, Mr. Lee H. Yung, Mrs. C. L. Armstrong and two children, Mr. C. K. Bak, Comdr. A. C. R. Creswell, R.N., Mr. H. T. Dun, Mrs. Dun and infant, Mr. J. E. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Morrison and four children, Mr. F. C. Ng, Miss E. P. S. Moore, Miss S. Sung, Mr. and Mrs. J. da Silva, Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, Mrs. K. Whitmore, Miss M. E. R. Moffatt, Mrs. E. MacKintosh.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The Ben Line s.s. Benarty, from Europe, Straits and Philippines, is due to arrive here on the 16th inst.
The s.s. Talma (B.I. and Apar Line) left Singapore for Hong Kong on the 5th inst., and is due here on the 12th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

The following were the merchant vessels in port yesterday at 8 a.m.:
British: *Mao Sang, Chinkiang, Haining, Hydrangea, Fean, Jey, Kiang, Sumatra, Cebu, Tinho, Amalhu, King Yuan, Apoy, Kwangchow, Steadman, New Mathilde, Kalgan, Tyndarus, Hin Sang, Tuen Sang, Lyemooon, Koroniko, Pheumphen, Taikee, Hang Sang, Lok Sun, Pong Tung, American: Salem, Erie, Dutch: Tijpanas, Tjidaroea, Jan, Otto, French: Song Bo, Bourbon, Tai, poosek, Huang Hoi, Danish: Bimang, Japanese: Madras Maru, Chile Maru, Daijuku Maru, Canton Maru, Fukuju Maru, Siberia Maru, Shogen Maru, Amagishi Maru, Shinsei Maru, Menado Maru, Tacoma Maru, Anka Maru, Chinese: Lee Cheung, Sun Kong, Wong Shek Kung, Tai Lee, Chung Kong, Hain Fao Shing, Shun Chih, Mao Lee, Tai Fook Sing, Wing On, Derwent, Yan On, Hung Chow, Gen. H. Knox, Man Sun, Norwegian: Rena, Schndal, Hankajell, Prosper, Benwood, Svalde, Havdrot, Helios, Pronto, Halldor, Norviken, Daviken, Portuguese: Kong On, King On, German: Passat.*

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	Steamer	Date
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YATSHING"	Sun., 9th Dec., at 7 a.m.
	"KWONGSANG"	Wed., 12th Dec., at 7 a.m.
	"KANGSANG"	Sun., 16th Dec., at 7 a.m.
	"KWAISANG"	Wed., 19th Dec., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, S'HAL, MOJI & KOBE	"NAMSANG"	Fri., 14th Dec., at 7 a.m.
MOJI & KOBE	"SUISANG"	Satur., 22nd Dec., at Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"YUENSANG"	Satur., 8th Dec., at 3 p.m.
	"HOSANG"	Fri., 14th Dec., at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Thurs., 13th Dec., at Noon
	"HINSANG"	Wed., 19th Dec., at Noon
CANTON	"RWONGSANG"	Sun., 16th Dec., at 6 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"YUSANG"	Sun., 9th Dec., at 7 a.m.
	"CHEONGSANG"	Sun., 16th Dec., at 4 p.m.

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TELEPHONE CENTRAL No. 215.

GLEN LINE.

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TO LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & CANTON.

Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	(via Oran)	12th Dec.
Steamship "GLENIFFER"	(via Oran)	9th Jan., 1929
Steamship "GLENSHANE"	(via Oran)	6th Feb.
Steamship "CARDIGANSHIRE"	(via Oran)	3rd March

TO SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Steamship "CARMARTHENSIRE"	16th Dec.
Steamship "GLENSHANE"	31st Dec.
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE"	7th Jan., 1929
Steamship "CARDIGANSHIRE"	31st Jan.
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOI"	11th Feb.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to

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FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA:	
Cabin class	£73.
Intermediate class	£48.

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO LONDON: FARE FROM HONG KONG TO LONDON

Cabin class	£80.
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NEXT SAILINGS TO EUROPE:-

Freight S.S. "Franken"	departure 11th Dec.
Pass. S.S. "COLENZ"	departure 15th Dec.
Freight S.S. "Koenigsberg"	departure 23rd Dec.
Pass. S.S. "FULDA"	departure 13th Jan.
Freight S.S. "Remscheid"	departure 21st Jan.

Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Ports to Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of the world.

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:-

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA (Passenger steamers)

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI:	
Cabin class	£75.00.
Intermediate class	£45.00.

Freight S.S. "Remscheid"	due here 13th Dec.
Pass. S.S. "FULDA"	due here 16th Dec.
Freight S.S. "Main"	due here 23rd Dec.
Pass. S.S. "THIER"	due here 13th Jan.
Freight S.S. "Lahn"	due here 30th Jan.

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS, HONG KONG.
3, Chester Road. Queen's Building

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast High Class Coast Steamers, Sailing subject to alteration without notice.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)	
HAINING	Friday, the 7th Dec., at 3 p.m.
HAIYANG	Tuesday, the 11th Dec., at 2 p.m.
HAIHING	Friday, the 14th Dec., at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakely Pier). Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Fuchow (Peking Anchorage) or vice-versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$60.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

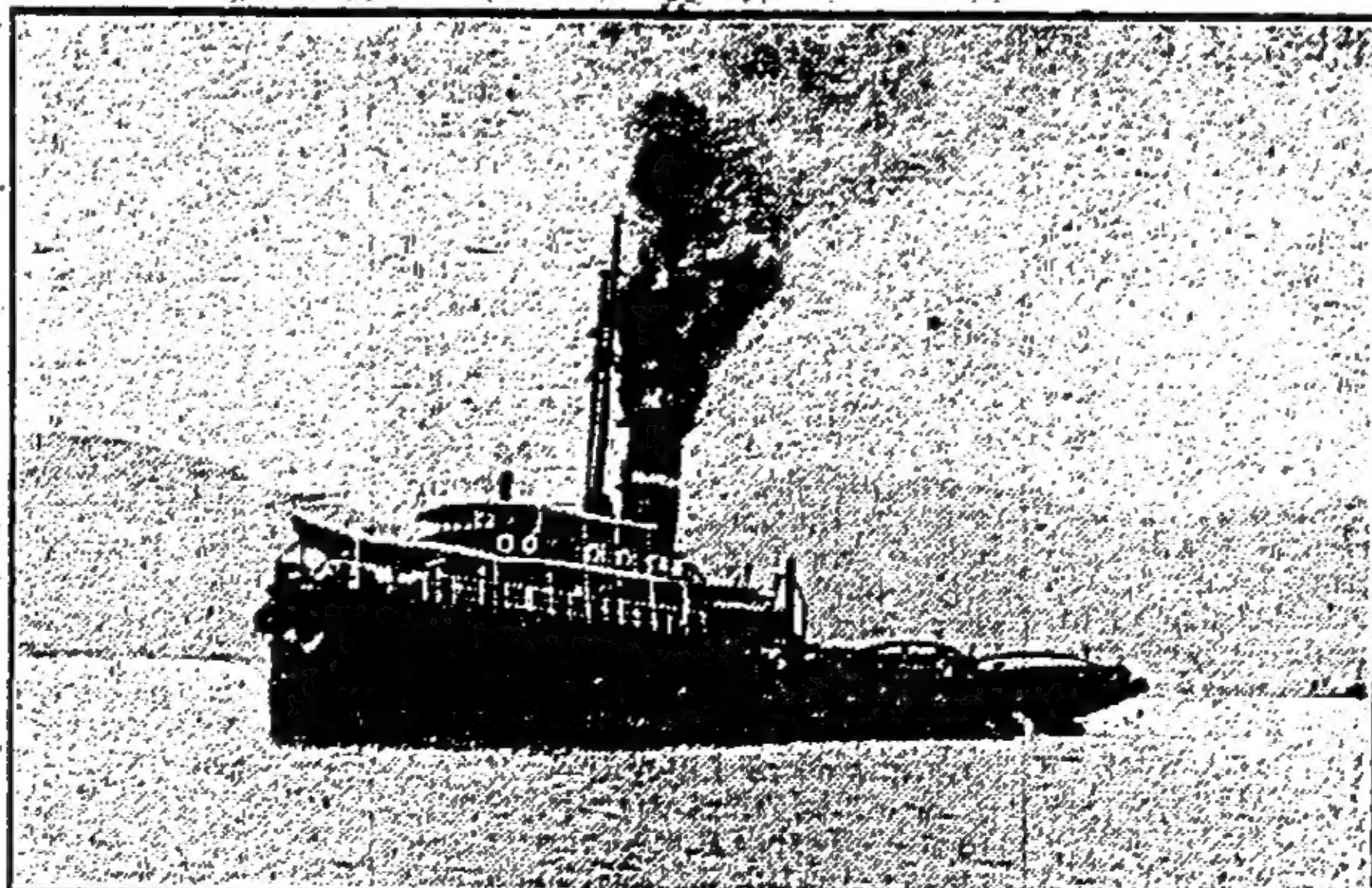
For Freight and Passage apply to -

DOUGLAS LARSEN & CO.,

THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONG KONG.
Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron, Steel and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

"Henry Keswick"

Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hong Kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hong Kong, for their own service, 1921. Length 165' B.P., Breadth 34' (m), Depth 17' (m), L.H.P. 2,000. Fitted with electrically driven submersible and centrifugal pumps, air compressor, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Works.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

H. M. DICK, D.S.O., M.I.N.A., R.N., Hong Kong Dock, Hong Kong.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Malacca	7th Dec.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Madison	7th Dec.
AUSTRALIA AND MANILA	Obong	7th Dec.
JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Wakasa Maru	7th Dec.
SHANGHAI & SWATOW	Suiyang	8th Dec.
SHANGHAI & SWATOW	Kashima Maru	8th Dec.
SHANGHAI & SWATOW	Anda Maru	9th Dec.
JAPAN, SHANGHAI & EUROPE via SIBERIA (London, 18th & 17th Nov.)	Pres. Cleveland	10th Dec.
MANILA	Namagong	12th Dec.
SHANGHAI	Talme	12th Dec.
SHANGHAI	Gingo Maru	12th Dec.
JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Kamo Maru	14th Dec.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Monroe	15th Dec.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Pierce	17th Dec.
MANILA	Pres. Madison	17th Dec.
SHANGHAI	Portico	18th Dec.
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Empress of Asia	20th Dec.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	DATE & TIME
Hankow, Peking and Haiphong	Kiutiang	Friday, 7th, 8.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, & EUROPE via SIBERIA	Manitua	10.30 A.M.
Dairen	Shinsei Maru No. 6	12.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Ning	2.00 P.M.
Swatow	Tepanas	2.30 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, R. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt, & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 4th Jan., 1929	Malacca	Parcels 4.30 P.M. Letters 10.00 A.M. G.P.O. Par. 7th, 5.00 P.M. Reg. 8th, 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Straits, Mombasa, L. Marques & S. Africa	Wakasa Maru	Parcels 11.30 A.M. Letters Noon
Manila	Pres. Madison	Letters 4.30 P.M.
Bangkok via Swatow	Nagao	Sunday, 9th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	Canton Maru	9.00 A.M.
Shanghai & Japan	Kashima Maru	Monday, 10th, 10.30 A.M.
Ceylon, India, Mauritius & S. Africa via Singapore	Anda Maru	10.30
Shanghai, Japan, U.S.A., Canada, O. & S. America & Europe via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 31st December	Tin Hoe	1.30 P.M.
Shanghai & Europe via SIBERIA	Pres. Cleveland	Parcels 3.00 P.M. Reg. 4.15 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M. Let. only 6.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A. & S. America, & EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 4th Jan. 1929, & Europe via SIBERIA	Siberia Maru	Tuesday, 11th, Reg. 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	Reg. 1.00 P.M. Letters 1.00 P.M. G.P.O. Reg. 1.45 P.M. Letters 2.30 P.M.
Straits, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 11th Jan., 1929	Dioned	Reg. 1.45 P.M. Letters 2.30 P.M.
Amoy	Sunning	Wednesday, 12th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow	Kuowang	10.30 A.M.
Hankow	Kiangchiao	1.30 P.M.
Shanghai	Yunnan	1.30 P.M.
Japan, U.S.A., Canada, C. & S. America & Europe via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 4th Jan., 1929	Tyndarus	Parcels 5.00 P.M. Reg. 12th, 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid\$30,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Shanghai\$25,000,000
Silver\$14,000,000
Reserve Liability of Pro-
prietors\$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

Court of Directors:
A. H. Cockburn, Esq.,
Chairman,
N. S. Brown, Esq.,
Deputy Chairman,
Hon. Mr. B. D. F. W. L. Patterson, Esq.,
Hon. Mr. B. D. F. W. L. Patterson, Esq.,
W. H. Bell, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
B. Lander Lewis, T. G. Wall, Esq.,
Esq. H. F. White, Esq.,
Chief Manager,
Hon. Mr. A. C. HYMAN.

Branches:—
Amoy, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Swatow, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Kobe, Lyons, Manilla, Moscow, Nanking, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and STERLING on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hong Kong, 29th Nov., 1928. [28]

HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
For the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
A. C. HYMAN,
Chief Manager,
Hong Kong, 12th Sept., 1927. [9]

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
U.S. \$3,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
37, WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.

An American Bank offering complete Foreign Banking Service in the principal markets of the world.
Interest Allowed on all Deposits.
Rates on Application.

A Subsidiary of
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Total Resources in excess of U.S. \$387,000,000.
D. M. BIGGAR,
Manager.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NEDERLANDSE TRADING SOCIETY.)

ESTABLISHED 1854.

HONG KONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Authorized Capital.....Guilder 150,000,000
(£12,500,000)
Paid-Up Capital.....Guilder 80,000,000
(£6,400,000)
Reserve Fund.....Guilder 40,000,000
(£3,200,000)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Branches:—Batavia, Bencoolen, Birmah, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hongkong, London, Lyons, Manilla, Peking, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

London Bankers:—National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

O. STEENSTRA,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 30th Aug., 1928. [34]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Capital fully paid up Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 102,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS AT:—
Alexandria, Honolulu, Rangoon, Batavia, Kailua, Soerabaya, Bombay, Karachi, Singapore, Bencoolen, Kobe, San Francisco, Lyons, Seattle, Canton, Los Angeles, Semarang, Chongchun, Manila, Shanghai, Dairen, Nagasaki, Yokohama, (Makindu) Osaka, Sydney, Hongkong, New York, Tokyo, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Biao de Tungtau, Hongkong, Janeiro, Vladivostok (Temporarily closed).

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

H. MORI, Manager.

Hong Kong, 11th Sept., 1928. [35]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital£3,000,000

Reserve Fund£4,000,000

Reserve Liability of Pro-
prietors£3,000,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

ALOR STAR, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BENCOLLEN, BIRMINGHAM, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CEBU, CHONGCHUN, COLOMBO, DELHI, HANKOW, HONGKONG, KAILUA, KANGAR, KUALA LUMPUR, KUCHING, LONDON, LYONS, MANILA, MOSCOW, NAGASAKI, NANKING, Peking, RANGOON, ROTTERDAM, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, SWATOW, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 18th Mar., 1928. [30]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.

(Incorporated in France).

Princes Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital, fully paid up.....Fr. 50,000,000

Special Working Capital Fr. 50,000,000

ReservesFr. 22,318,000

BRANCHES:—
Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Tourane, Quinhon, Pnom Penh, Thanh-hoa, Yunnan, Fokien, Hong Kong, Tientsin.

FRANCE: Societe Generale, Banque Nationale de Credit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

London: Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York: American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Banco Commercial Italiano.

San Francisco: Bank of Italy.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Correspondents throughout the World.

L. BERNIS,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 6th Aug., 1928.

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital£3,000,000

Subscribed Capital£1,800,000

Paid-up Capital£1,000,000

Reserve Fund and Ret.£1,884,348

BRANCHES:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:—
Bangkok, Ipoh, Penang, Malacca, Rangoon, Calcutta, Kailua, (Mauritius) Colombo, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Delhi, Kuantan, Simla, Hong Kong, (Pahang) Singapore, Kowloon, Madras, Soerabaya.

HONG KONG BRANCHES:—
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

O. L. C. SANDES, Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong, 1st Sept., 1928. [29]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Special authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$50,000,000.00

PAID-UP CAPITAL19,789,800.00

RESERVE FUND9,964,398.89

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Hong Kong Branch:—4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers:—THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

New York Bankers:—THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, THE IRVING BANK, COLUMBIA TRUST CO.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on Approved Securities.

Special facilities for domestic exchange.

SHOU J. CHEN,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 26th June, 1927. [26]

"THE LETTER"

Position is my serious and my most difficult. I have only one life and it is impossible to buy them in this world. Your manager. P. B.

MADE IN ENGLAND

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office: 98, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital.....Fr. 72,000,000.00

Paid-up CapitalFr. 68,400,000.00

Reserve FundFr. 102,000,000.00

BRANCHES:—
Bangkok, Hong Kong, Quinhon, Batambang, Mengten, Saigon, Canton, Nam-Dinh, Shanghai, Canton, Nanning, Singapore, Djibouti, Papeete, Tientsin, Fort-Bayard, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Pnom-Penh, Vinh, Hankow, Pondicherry, Yunnanfon, Hanoi.

FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

INDOCHINA: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes to let.

A. LECOT,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 29th November, 1928. [32]

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

Hong Kong Currency

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL\$11,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL8,864,800

RESERVE FUND850,000

BRANCHES:—
CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SWATOW, BANGKOK, NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.

London Bankers:—THE LLOYDS BANK, LTD.

Correspondents:—
All Principal Cities of the World.

Foreign Exchange and Banking Business of every description transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes) at a yearly Rental of from \$5 to \$40.

LOOK POONG SHAN,
Manager.

P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3.

PAID UP CAPITAL£2,594,106

RESERVE FUND£180,000

BRANCHES:—
The Corporation undertakes General Banking and Exchange Business of every description and in addition to its Branches has Agencies in all the principal towns of the World.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Manager.

Princes Building, Chater Road, Hong Kong.

HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to send Home.

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

December 6th, 1928.

On London:—
Telegraphic Transfer ... 3/04
Bank Bills, on demand ... 2/0 5/18
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ...
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight ... 3/04
Credits, at 6 months' sight ... 2/11
Documentary Bills, 6 months' sight ... 2/11

On Paris:—
Bank Bills, on demand ... 123 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight ... 1,33 1/2

On New York:—
Bank Bills, on demand ... 45 1/2
Credits, at 30 days' sight ... 30 1/2

On Bombay:—
Telegraphic Transfer ... 134 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...

On Calcutta:—
Telegraphic Transfer ... 134 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...

On Shanghai:—
Bank Bills, at sight ... 77 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight ... 106 1/2

On Yokohama:—On demand ... 106 1/2

On Manila:—On demand ... 98 1/2

On Singapore:—On demand ... 86 1/2

On Batavia:—On demand ... 122 1/2

On Haiphong:—On demand ... 100 1/2

On Saigon:—On demand ... 100 1/2

On Bangkok:—On demand ... 92 1/2

SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate \$9.55

Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tola ...

Bar Silver, per oz. ... 36 1/2

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE.

"DIOMED" 11th Dec. Mare, Casablanca, Ldon., R'dam. & Hamburg.

"HECTOR" 24th Dec. Mare, Ldon., R'dam. & Glasgow.

"PERSEUS" 8th Jan. Mare, Ldon., R'dam. & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"GLAUCUS" 20th Dec. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

"TYDEUS" 20th Jan. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)

"TYNDAROS" 18th Dec. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

"PROTEUS" 3rd Jan. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"EUMAEUS" 11th Jan. New York, Boston & Baltimore.

INWARD SERVICE.

"PHILOCTETES" 11th Dec. S'hai, Moji Kobe & Y'hama.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"HECTOR" 24th Dec. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

"AENEAS" 22nd Jan. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

*Sails at Daylight.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight, passage rates, and information apply to—

Butterfield & Swire,
Agents.

American Express Travelers Cheques.

Definition of TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES—

"The system of Travellers' Cheques was originated in 1891 by the American Express Company with the object of creating a form of travel currency which would give the holder the security of a letter of credit and at the same time the convenience of local currency. The Company registered the cheques under the trade name of 'AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES' the word 'Travellers' being spelled with one 'l'. The advantage of the Cheques was so apparent that other banking institutions adopted the system."

Quoted from Pitman's Dictionary of Banking by Wm. Thomson.

Issued in £10, £5, £2, £1, and 10s. and 5s. and 2-10 denominations—bound in a small, handy wallet—and cost only 1/2 of 1 per cent.

Borrow your cheque tickets, hotel reservations and itineraries or plan your routes or tour through.